

282043

JPRS-SEA-86-129

31 JULY 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

UK'S RENTON URGES ASEAN TO FORM COMMON MARKET

BK020524 Hong Kong AFP in English 0513 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Singapore, 3 Jul (AFP)--Britain, the new president of the European Community (EC), urged the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Wednesday to create a common market so as to attract more investments from western Europe.

The call came from Timothy Renton, minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, who arrived here late Tuesday for a two-day visit on his way home from last week's meetings with ASEAN foreign ministers in Manila as an EC representative.

Mr Renton told newsmen that investors would set up businesses more readily in ASEAN if they were assured of a duty-free common market among the six countries, home of about 300 million people.

He said the ASEAN-EC meeting scheduled for Jakarta in October could hear discussions along these lines as a report on ways to further economic cooperation, commissioned by the ASEAN-EC ministerial meeting in Bangkok in September, was to be presented there.

Mr Renton said that members of ASEAN--in which economic cooperation is said to be hindered by competition among members dependent on exports of common primary products--should look to the way the EC achieved cooperation by ending competition in exports of steel and coal.

He maintained that it was possible for ASEAN, over the next five to 10 years, to move towards effective economic union.

Implicitly referring to Philippines President Corazon Aquino's opening address to the ASEAN ministerial meeting and to his own talks with Filipino ministers, Mr Renton said Manila's initiative in that direction was encouraging.

He said the thrust of the breaking down of tariff barriers within ASEAN could be given a [word indistinct] if Philippines' ministers made this a theme as they sought to reshape their economy while "rejoining the ASEAN as a democratic body after the (Ferdinand) Marcos years."

He said that less than one percent of the Philippines' external trade was with the ASEAN market and added that, on average, ASEAN members' intra-group exports were 10-15 percent of their external trade.

In response to a question, Mr Renton said he did not see regional commodity pacts as a solution.

The fall in prices of tin, rubber, palm oil and crude oil had severely hit ASEAN producers and Singapore--the only member which has no commodity production--has been hit by a recession because of a slump in trade.

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CSO: 4200/1214

INDONESIA

DAILY HAILS SUHARTO'S PLANNED VISIT TO USSR

BK161159 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 4 Jun 86 p 5

[Editorial: "The Soviet Union's Invitation"]

[Text] The Soviet parliamentary delegation, led by U. Salimov, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has extended an invitation from Andrei Gromyko, president of the Soviet Union, to President Suharto to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was conveyed to Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah in a meeting at his office.

Previously, there had been news of President Suharto visiting the Soviet Union when an invitation was extended by the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mikhail Kapitsa, during his visit to the Southeast Asian countries some time ago. At that time, the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, was also invited to visit the Soviet Union.

Such an invitation is proper and suitable according to the conventions of international relations. Last year, when President Suharto visited two East European countries, diplomatic analysts noted the gesture as a way to improve Indonesia's relations with foreign countries and a means for paving the way for his visit to the Soviet Union. Such speculation is spreading widely among political and diplomatic circles in Jakarta.

However, Indonesia is a non-bloc country. Its stand, attitude, principle, and role in international affairs confirm this. It is to Indonesia's advantage to accentuate its foreign policy attitude and relations with other countries; it shows new perspective in the developments of Indonesia's foreign policy is wise and responsible.

It is, therefore, proper for President Suharto to accept President Gromyko's invitation. The visit will probably take place this year because next year Indonesia should be busy with the general election, and 1988 will also be busy with the formation of a new Parliament/People's Consultative Assembly and the special session of the People's Consultative Assembly.

Indonesia is now in the process of normalizing its relations with the socialist countries. It is currently promoting its trade, technological, and economic relations with the Soviet Union and the East European countries to

overcome the drastic fall in bilateral trade volume during the past few years. Trade with the People's Republic of China is also being encouraged. All these efforts are within the framework of Indonesia's active-free foreign policy, based on the fact that not only America and the Western countries are marked on the world map but also the Soviet Union and the East European countries; the countries of the North and South are also on the world map. Indonesia will be happy if its political relations with all the countries on the world map are friendly, harmonious, and marked by goodwill and understanding.

There is no call to doubt the capacities of the active-free foreign policy, nor is there a need for anyone to be sentimental over it and regard the normalization of relations with socialist countries as something naive and detrimental. The logic of Indonesia's foreign policy does not allow for such an attitude.

Regarding that, every legal, positive opportunity should be welcomed to give valuable support to the strategy of the active-free foreign policy. The development of our foreign policy must assume a vital position in protecting our current national interests, especially in facing international economic and security instability.

Good and balanced relations with foreign countries, aimed at benefiting Indonesia, should be given priority in the 1980's.

President Suharto's visit to the Soviet Union will create the impression that establishing friendship with all nations, without regard to whether or not they profess a socialist ideology, is the direction for our society, producing an enormous advantage in our national growth.

/9274

COS: 4213/158

INDONESIA

SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AIR SHOW 'REGRETTED'

BK231109 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 17 Jun--State Minister for Research and Technology B. J. Habibie has regretted the withdrawal of the Soviet Union from the Indonesian Air Show 1986 because that country had earlier confirmed its participation.

Speaking to a news conference attended by domestic and foreign journalists at the Kemayoran air show complex in Jakarta on Monday [16 June], Habibie said that in February, the Soviet ambassador to Indonesia requested him to provide an 800-square meter exhibition space, exclusive and separated from other participants. The air show organizing committee then worked hard to comply with the request, especially on hearing that the Soviet Union would send an Antonov plane, billed as the biggest cargo plane in the world, for display at the show. However, on 20 May, or 1 month before the opening of the air show, the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta, in a letter signed by the embassy's third secretary, informed a low-ranking official of the air show organizing committee that the Soviet Union was unable to take part in the show due to the limited time available for preparing the aircraft for display.

Habibie also said that the failure of the Soviets to announce their withdrawal in time had affected the organizing committee because the reserved space could have been used by 18 European aviation companies that had expressed interest in the show. If the Soviets had informed the organizing committee earlier, these companies would certainly have been able to participate.

A total of 235 aviation companies from 22 countries will take part in the air show, with France topping the list with 46 companies, followed by the FRG with 29, Britain with 27, the United States with 13, Japan with 11, and other companies.

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CSO: 4213/158

INDONESIA

DAILY ON PROBLEM OF HALTING TRADE WITH PRC

BK261305 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, 18 Jun--Sino-Indonesian direct trade, suspended after a disagreement over procedures for inspecting goods at PRC ports before shipment to Indonesia, can be resumed only if President Suharto takes up the matter personally. A SINAR HARAPAN source, who refused to be identified, said: "The suspension of direct trade has actually been caused by a misinterpretation of Presidential Decree No 4/1985. Therefore, the only solution to the problem is through the Indonesian head of state's intervention."

Direct trade between the PRC and Indonesia had earlier been frozen for 18 years before it was officially resumed on 5 July 1985 when the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [Kadin] and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade [CCPIT] signed a memorandum of understanding in Singapore. The memorandum reflected the desire of the two countries' businessmen to resume direct trade and was ratified by the Indonesian Government soon afterwards. Presidential Decree No 9/1985 was then issued to facilitate the implementation of direct trade.

As soon as direct trade was officially reopened, businessmen from both countries thought that the procedure for inspecting goods by the Societe Generale de Surveillance [SGS], as required by Presidential Decree No 4/1985, would pose a problem, mainly because of the lack of SGS participation in facilitating the implementation of direct trade. Besides, a PRC law prohibits direct operations by a surveyor company in that country.

An uproar caused by the lack of SGS interest in the matter broke out at the end of 1985 when a shipment of cotton destined for Indonesia was stranded at a PRC port. In compliance with Presidential Decree No 4/1985 shipments of all goods imported into Indonesia must be furnished with a certificate of clearance issued by the SGS. The certificate is issued after the SGS inspects the goods at the port where they are loaded. Since the SGS was not allowed to do its duty at the PRC port, the cotton could not be shipped even though two Indonesian businessmen had opened a letter of credit for the transaction.

After the uproar over the incident, the SGS began to pay more attention to its duties. When a PRC trade mission visited Jakarta in January 1986, the SGS began to explore the possibilities of contributing to the implementation of

direct trade. Officials of the PRC surveyor company, the China National Import and Export Commodities Inspection Corporation [CCIC] were also included in the PRC trade mission and consequently talks were held between the CCIC and SGS officials in Jakarta during the visit. These talks took place outside the official agenda prepared by Kadin.

The talks between the CCIC and SGS produced an agreement known as "Minutes of the Meeting" [four preceding words in English], which basically stipulates that "the CCIC shall conduct the inspection of goods before their shipment to Indonesia and issue a certificate of clearance on behalf of the SGS for all goods sold or directly shipped from a PRC port to Indonesia." The agreement was signed on 24 January 1986.

The SINAR HARAPAN source pointed out that, with the signing of the agreement, there should be no additional problems in implementing direct trade between the two countries, especially as far as the inspection of goods is concerned. The CCIC also began to discharge its duties immediately. However, on 1 April 1986, the CCIC office in Shanghai unexpectedly received a telex from the SGS office in Hong Kong saying, "Please be advised that effective today no certificates of clearance are to be issued unless the goods are inspected by the SGS." For practical purposes, the telex halted the existing direct bilateral trade, and some businessmen who had already opened their letters of credit had to move their goods to Hong Kong for inspection while others decided to wait for further developments.

The SINAR HARAPAN source said that the telex from the SGS office in Hong Kong was based on an 8 February letter from Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh to R. J. Wareham, the executive vice president of the SGS office in Jakarta. The letter said: "Presidential Decree No 4/1985 and other decrees originating from it stipulate that all goods to be imported to Indonesia must be inspected by the SGS at the port of loading. A certificate of clearance can be issued only if the SGS concludes that the goods indeed fulfill existing requirements. The presence of SGS officials at the port of loading is considered compulsory even when the SGS has to depend on the services of CCIC officials for partial or full inspection of goods."

According to SINAR HARAPAN's source, the letter, aside from being a step backwards, is considered convusing. In this respect, part of the letter reads, "However, there should be enough SGS officials to participate in it." A question arises as to whether the SGS officials should only accompany the CCIC officials to stand and stare, or whether the SGS officials should make the inspection, and if so why the mandate to the CCIC officials.

The letter from the trade minister, according to SINAR HARAPAN, indicated that there has been a misinterpretation of the decision in Presidential Decree No 4/1985. The decree states that all Indonesian imports should be inspected by SGS officials at the ports. But it also states that "what is meant by the participation of SGS is also meant to include subsidiary and affiliated agents or other appointed agents." Based on the decision in Article 3 under Section 9, the CCIC's clarification, as pointed out by SGS, is relevant to the "Minutes of the Meeting" in Jakarta and does not contradict the

presidential decree, because the trade minister's letter has indirectly cancelled SGS-CCIC cooperation with the resulting confusion. The SINAR HARAPAN source added that only the head of the Indonesian republic could clear up the confusion.

From another source, SINAR HARAPAN learned that the question of security has also become a topic for consideration in the termination of direct trade. Without SGS officials inspecting the imports, the question of responsibility is difficult in terms of security. The issue can be cleared up if the president himself takes a hand in it. In this respect, the president can issue instructions concerning security inspections on imports from the PRC or any other suspect countries. The source added that the inspection is only meant to check on imported goods as reported and not on prices or shipping tarrifs, which is handled by customs.

SINAR HARAPAN's source said that currently several efforts are under way to find a means of carrying on direct trade. Official clarification cannot be obtained. Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian Trade and Commerce Chamber--PRC committee--Jacob Hendrawan, declined to comment and referred the issue to Trade Minister Rakhmat and Deputy Minister Murdiono. Murdiono, on instructions from the president, has been tasked as coordinator of Indonesia-PRC direct trade relations.

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CSO: 4213/158

INDONESIA

INFORMATION MINISTER, DPRK OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

BK220926 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 2300 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Information Minister Harmoko and DPRK Information Minister [title as heard] Chu Hyon-ok have agreed to carry out a regular exchange of visits for radio, television, and film personnel of the two countries. The agreement was reached after an hour-long talk at the Information Department in Jakarta yesterday. The exchange of visits for journalists will be arranged through the journalists' associations of the two countries.

Speaking to the Radio Republik Indonesia, Sukarno, director general of the press and graphics development, said the agreement is a follow up to a memorandum of understanding signed by the two countries' information ministers in Pyongyang last September. Both Harmoko and Chu Hyon-ok have agreed to establish a committee in charge of implementing the memorandum of understanding headed by senior officers of the respective country's information department.

During the talks, both sides also agreed to keep adhering to the resolution passed by the first conference of nonaligned countries' information ministers in Jakarta in 1983 and jointly working for the success of the second conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, scheduled for next April, or about 6 months after the nonaligned countries' summit meeting.

Last night, Information Minister Harmoko hosted a dinner in honor of Chu Hyon-ok at Jakarta's Borobudur Hotel. Chu Hyon-ok arrived in Jakarta yesterday afternoon on a 7-day visit to Indonesia. He is scheduled to visit Yogyakarta and Bali and pay courtesy calls on President Suharto and a number of cabinet ministers.

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CSO: 4213/158

JPRS-SEA-86-129
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INDONESIA

DAILY ON PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S DESIRE TO JOIN ASEAN

BK301416 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Manila, KOMPAS--Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Legu Vagi officially expressed his country's desire to become a full member of ASEAN during a joint breakfast with ASEAN foreign ministers at Manila's Philippine Plaza Hotel on Wednesday [25 June]. Responding to the PNG foreign minister's request, ASEAN foreign ministers said that they would ask senior ASEAN officials to hold a meeting to consider the request.

Earlier, the PNG foreign minister made a similar request during his welcoming address at the opening ceremony of the annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers on Monday and also at a special news conference arranged for him.

James Luhulima, a KOMPAS correspondent in Manila, reported that the PNG request to join ASEAN has surprised many observers because when Legu Vagi visited Indonesia earlier this year he expressed only his desire to sign the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, a document ratified by the ASEAN summit meeting in Bali in 1976. Legu Vagi also stressed that the desire to sign the treaty should not be viewed as a desire to join ASEAN.

When the PNG's request to sign the treaty was discussed at the ASEAN senior officials' meeting in Bali this year, it produced mixed reactions among the delegates. They noted that, while it is true that the treaty is open to outsiders, it is intended for countries located in Southeast Asia only. If the PNG were to be considered a Southeast Asian country, what would happen if it decided to join ASEAN? A senior Malaysian official remarked that the differences in culture, history, philosophy, and other attributes between the PNG and ASEAN is so great that it will make it difficult for the PNG to become an ASEAN member country.

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CSO: 4213/159

INDONESIA

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON MANILA ASEAN MEETING

BK291309 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says ASEAN's stand on the Cambodian problem remains unchanged and ASEAN will continue to seek through diplomatic channels a political settlement acceptable to all parties.

Mokhtar said this on his arrival at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport this evening after attending the 19th annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Manila. He said that the foreign ministers had also discussed South Africa's apartheid policy, Middle East conflicts, disarmament, and the zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia. The foreign ministers adopted a resolution condemning South Africa's inhuman apartheid policy and supporting the 20 June Paris Declaration on sanctions against South Africa. The resolution also strongly condemned the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa, which is a violation of the Namibian people's right of self-determination.

Touching on economic issues, Mokhtar said that ASEAN had expressed its concern to the dialogue partners over the growing protectionist policies of industrialized countries, which have strongly affected the developing countries' economies.

The ASEAN foreign ministers also discussed intra-ASEAN economic cooperation with a view to consolidating the regional grouping's economies and coping with the current economic crisis.

During his stay in Manila, Mokhtar held talks with his counterparts from Malaysia, the United States, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Australia, and Canada. He also met with Rafiudeen Ahmed, special envoy of the UN secretary-general in charge of decolonialization and humanitarian affairs for Southeast Asia.

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CSO: 4213/159

INDONESIA

ALI WARDHANA ADDRESSES IGGI MEETING ON AID REQUIREMENTS

BK191311 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0739 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, 19 June (ANTARA)--Indonesia needs bigger amount of foreign aid enabling it to make adjustments, increasing the utilization of domestic funds without triggering off undesirable economic slump, it was stated here Wednesday.

Coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry and development supervision, Professor Ali Wardhana when addressing an annual 2-day meeting of the Inter-Government Group on Indonesia (IGGI), said that the adjustment was not a sudden measure.

"Although a series of measures has been taken in the field of taxes and the monetary, the government realizes that the adjustment process is not a sudden measure, as it would cost too much for the national economy," he said.

Moreover, he added, an adjustment process which was taken unexpectedly, would not yield an optimum result.

He also said, the biggest amount of funds was needed considering the falling of oil price resulted in a decline of the national income.

In this respect, Indonesia expected the meeting would consider the amount of foreign funds as estimated by the World Bank.

The World Bank has recommended the Indonesian foreign aid donors to maintain last year's aid level of 2.4 billion U.S. dollar.

Ali Wardhana explained that development of the Indonesian economy in 1985 was of much influenced by the unfavorable situation of the world economy, after experiencing a relatively high economic growth in 1984.

The Indonesian economic growth in 1985 was estimated to have reached 2 percent compared with 6 percent in 1984.

Due to the world economic developments which was already noted since 1981, the Indonesian Government has taken difficult but needed measures to encourage a more advantageous development in non oil/gas sector, limiting the use of foreign exchange and stepping up economic efficiency as a whole.

In facing the pinch of flagging world economic situation, Indonesia has also taken measures in limiting domestic expenditures.

Ali Wardhana made it clear that it was Indonesian policy to date to make adjustment in decreasing the domestic expenditures in an effort to cope with negative influence of foreign economic developments.

He said that the measures taken in monetary and taxes had yielded an encouraging results.

Earnings from the value added taxes had increased, now accounting for 30 percent of domestic revenue excluded income from oil and gas.

/12232
CSO: 4200/1210

INDONESIA

EDITORIAL REITERATES SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

BK010807 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 26 Jun 86 p 5

[Editorial: "Strange Logic"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has made history by viewing as "erroneous" a statement by ASEAN foreign ministers on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Asia. He even stressed that nuclear weapons serve as a force to ensure stability and to contain Soviet influence in Asia. Shultz wanted to push the ASEAN foreign ministers to accept the U.S. formula on nuclear weapons and not a nuclear-free zone.

It is apparent from his statement that Shultz views the ASEAN foreign ministers as figures whom he can manipulate to understand and follow what the United States wants. The logic that nuclear weapons are a stabilizing factor indicates that Shultz's moral perception about war and peace is based on the Napoleonic concept on war and the justification of wars and their destroying instruments as the legal norms of contemporary diplomacy. This is really misleading and ridiculous. Why? While people throughout the world are struggling to demand that swords be turned into plows, George Shultz is strongly campaigning in the opposite direction. Thus, the "nuclear-free zone" concept is taboo for him.

Nonetheless, in Manila, the ASEAN foreign ministers talked about Asia where they were born and are living. They do not want to let warlike forces turn Asia into a nuclear graveyard. Accordingly, the legitimate and official Asian representatives made their attitude and stand known for the sake of Asia's life and future. George Shultz has no right to blame ASEAN. Who has given Shultz the right to interfere in the right of the Asian people to reject nuclear weapons and wars? Isn't the atomic genocide committed by the United States in Hiroshima and Nagasaki 40 years ago more than enough?

The political, ideological, military, and technological competition between the United States and the Soviet Union does not concern Asia and ASEAN. Asian nations have a basic consciousness that all forms and manifestations of this competition, especially in the political and military field, pose a serious threat and danger to this part of the world. The formulation of the "nuclear-free zone" concept represents a legitimate manifestation of the conscience

of Asian nations to defend their life and safety. A guarantee for this objective will not come from outside but from their national struggle to remove a possible nuclear conflict from their own region.

Shultz's efforts to equate the six ASEAN foreign ministers with figures such as Yasuhiro Nakasone, who wants to be a U.S. partner in Asia, have in principle misfired, because ASEAN is neither the Horn of Africa nor a powerless region on which Washington can arbitrarily impose its will.

Shultz's opposition to the concept of a nuclear-free zone in Asia and the Pacific indicates that not only does this concept have international political leverage but it would also effectively support the noble struggle for peace in the world. The positive validity of its political values is a new message to the struggle to turn world regions into nuclear-free zones and avert the threat of a nuclear war.

Criticized and opposed by a war proponent, this idea has become valid and more important for the world and humanity. It would be noble for those initiating the nuclear-free zone concept to intensify their efforts more vehemently to translate it into a phenomenal political reality.

/6662
CSO: 4213/159

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN JOURNALIST REFUSED ENTRY--Medan, 21 June (ANTARA)--Murry Richard Brian, an Australian journalist, had been denied access to Indonesia by immigration officials at Polonia Airport here Friday although he disguised himself as a tourist. The denial of Brian's access who arrived from Penang, Malaysia, was in line with the government's policy which did not yet permit entry of journalists from Australia to visit Indonesia in the wake of David Jenkins article. Jenkins, recently had published an article in the Syndey MORNING HERALD TRIBUNE which contained a slanderous message besmirching the name of President Suharto. The Indonesian Journalist Association had lodged an official protest on the case. Brian who came together with tourists had spent a night in Medan [as published] before departing for Indonesia on Saturday. After listening to the official explanation, the Australian journalist showed his understanding and realized the reasons pointed out by Indonesian officials. "I have disturbed you," he told the official. Another Australian journalist was also denied access to this city last April for the same reason. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0735 GMT 21 Jun 86 BK] /12232

EAST TIMOR INCOME UP--Jakarta, 29 June (AFP)--The former Portuguese colony of East Timor has chalked up four-fold growth in per capita income in the 10 years since its integration with Indonesia, East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao said. Per capita income in what has become Indonesia's 27th province rose to some 160,000 rupiahs (about 160 U.S. dollars) in 1984, Mr Carrascalao told reporters in Dili, the provincial capital, ANTARA news agency said. Per capita income was just 40,000 rupiahs (40 U.S. dollars) in 1974, 2 years prior to integration, the governor said. Mr Carrascalao, briefing newsmen prior to the province's 17 July 10th anniversary, said education was one sector where marked progress had been made. Most regencies were now able to accommodate 100 percent of school age children, compared with 60 percent before annexation, he said. There are now 500 primary schools in the province, which has a population of 600,000, compared with 70 before integration, Mr Carrascalao said. A university is scheduled to open in the province this year, he added. East Timor, a major coffee producer, recorded economic growth of 8 percent in 1985, Mr Carrascalao said. The International Monetary Fund estimated economic growth of 1.3 percent for the country in 1985. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0853 GMT 29 Jun 86 BK] /12232

MOKHTAR ON SOVIET ACCUSATION--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the accusation of the Soviet delegation was a baseless expression. "That's their

view, maybe if they conduct any kind of cooperation it often is directed towards that idea." Mokhtar made these comments at the Sukarno-Hatta airport Friday upon arriving from a visit to Nigeria, the United States, and South Korea. He was replying to a question from THE INDONESIA TIMES on a report which quoted the Soviet vice-president of the Supreme Soviet, Akil Salimov, as saying in Singapore that the United States and Japan were trying to form a military bloc in Southeast Asia. The Soviet official also expressed displeasure on what it considers to be U.S. and Japanese influence over the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The Indonesian foreign minister stressed that Indonesia is not siding with anybody. "We are not pro Tokyo or pro Washington. "We are pro Indonesia. Whatever we do here is for the national interests of our country and the countries of this region." [Excerpts] [Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 7 Jun 86 p 1 BK] /12232

MOKHTAR ON AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS--Jakarta, 12 June (ANTARA-OANA)--Melanesians, like Indonesians, Malaysians and other ASEAN nations are not hostile in nature. Therefore, the view that Indonesia constitutes a threat to Australia is baseless. The remark was made by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja here Thursday commenting on a panel discussion by the ABC [Australian Broadcasting Corporation] Television Four Corners which concluded that Indonesia is a threat to Australia. Mokhtar, speaking during his weekly press conference, stated he did believe that the panel viewed Indonesia as a threat to Australia. Australia, as is the case with Indonesia, is an influential country, thus excluding the possibility for Indonesia to attack Australia, Mokhtar added. The people of Indonesia are furthermore occupied with other things, in particular with its economic development. If Australia were threatened from the north, this would not likely come from Indonesia but possibly from the People's Republic of China, Japan or Vietnam, the minister said. The people of Indonesia wished nothing more than to live in friendship with other peoples of the world, the minister said adding there was no reason to react too seriously to views expressed in a panel and the like. Four Corners was organised by the ABC Television as a follow up of a suggestion by member of Parliament Paul Dibb to hold a poll on what constitutes the greatest threat to Australia. Among ABC viewers 35 percent rated Indonesia as a threat to Australia against 22 percent who think the greatest threat was coming from the Soviet Union. [Excerpts] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0931 GMT 12 Jun 86 BK] /12232

SUHARTO MEETS SINGAPORE PM--President Suharto received a courtesy call from Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, who was accompanied by State Minister for National Planning and Development Sumarlin, at the Bina Graha presidential office this morning. During the meeting, President Suharto stressed the importance of political stability in Indonesia, which is a key factor in the stability of Southeast Asia. Speaking to newsmen later, Goh Chok Tong said that the president also briefed him on the role of the Pancasila state ideology in national development. An expansion of bilateral ties was also discussed by the two leaders. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 25 Jun 86 BK] /6662

NON-OIL EXPORTS TO CHINA--The chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, KADIN, Sukamdani Sahid Gitosarjono, told newsmen in Jakarta 3 July that the value of Indonesia's non-oil and nongas commodities sales to China since the opening of direct trade between the two countries last July reached \$200 million. He said that thus far Indonesia's exports to China exceed its imports from that country. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Jul 86 BK] /6662

31 July 1986

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH AUSTRALIA--Australian Ambassador Bill Morrison and the Secretary General of the Home Affairs Department on 1 July signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at improving the living standards of farmers in 75 villages in East Nusatenggara in Jakarta. Australia will provide a grant totalling 18.8 billion rupiah to implement the second stage of the project initiated in 1981, while Indonesia will allocate 9.2 billion rupiah for the project. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 86 BK] /6662

MOROCCAN, YEMENI ENVOYS--President Suharto received credentials from two ambassadors accredited to Indonesia in Jakarta on 2 July. They are Ambassador Chaouki Ben Azzou of the Kingdom of Morocco and Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd al-Quddus al-Wazir of the Yemeni Arab Republic. [Summary] [Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 3 July 86 pp 1, 7 BK] /6662

NEW AVIATION AGENCY CHIEF--Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono installed Air Marshal Iskandar as new chairman of the National Aviation and Space Institute, replacing Vice Air Marshal R. Sunaryo, at a ceremony in Jakarta on 27 June. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Jun 86 p 12 BK] /6662

ATTORNEY GENERAL ANNOUNCES BOOK BANS--Attorney General Hari Suharto has banned the circulation of two books in Indonesia. (Ibnu Ngurah), chief of the public relations division of the Attorney General's Office, disclosed in Jakarta yesterday that the two books are entitled "Indonesia: The Truth Surrounding 1965--Suharto Stands Trial," published by a publishing company in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and "Army and Politics in Indonesia" by Harold Crouch, published by the Sinar Harapan Publishing House in Jakarta. Those who still keep, circulate, sell, and plan to reprint these two books are urged to surrender the books to the local office of the Public Prosecutor or the Office of the District Attorney. The Office of the Attorney General also called on police and other security authorities to seize the books when they see them. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 21 Jun 86 BK] The attorney general has banned the circulation of a book entitled "Building the Structure of Indonesian (Islamic Society)" written by M. S. Suhari and published by the Institute of Islamic Studies in Jakarta. The book has been banned because it could incite its readers to develop (hostile) feelings toward the government. The book could also encourage its readers to simultaneously move to create a new society based on Islamic laws in Indonesia. In his Directive No 051/1986, the attorney general urged those who keep, sell, and plan to reprint the said book to surrender them to the nearest office of the public prosecutor or district attorney. Those who violate the ban will face appropriate legal action. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 86 BK] /9274

CSO: 4213/158

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

BK13129 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Malaysia has called on the Commonwealth and the International Community to seriously consider imposing a comprehensive mandatory economic sanction against Pretoria to put an end to its apartheid policy. Datuk Dr Sri Mohamed says the country strongly believes that there is no other effective and peaceful weapon than economic sanctions to oppose the racist regime to demolish the structure of apartheid.

In a statement issued in Kuala Lumpur, the prime minister said the urgency to bring an end to the bloodshed and fear in South Africa has become more acute than ever in using abusive repressive measures by the minority white regime in Pretoria against the black majority.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was commenting on a resolution by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] to abandon its peace initiative in South Africa due to the uncompromising attitude of the Pretoria regime. Datuk Sir Dr Mahathir points out that Malaysia has all along been skeptical about the success of the Commonwealth effort since the EPG was set up at the last Commonwealth summit in Nassau, Bahamas. He adds that the Commonwealth now has to consider the alternative of imposing a comprehensive mandatory sanction in view of the EPG's failure.

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CSO: 4200/1211

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR SAYS ECONOMY SHOWS SIGNS OF RECOVERY

BK211011 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0845 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 21 June (OANA-BERNAMA)--The nation's economy has shown signs of recovery, including in the electronic and timber industries, Dr Mahathir Mohamad said Saturday.

In addition, the price of oil was becoming more stable and might recover within the next few months, the Malaysian prime minister said.

Speaking at an investiture ceremony in conjunction with the recent birthday of the Yang Di-pertuan Agong (king) at Istana Negara (national palace), he said he was confident that the nation's economy would continue to recover, albeit gradually.

Dr Mahathir said that in drawing up the fifth Malaysian plan (1986-1990), consideration was given to all aspects of the national economy as well as the world economy, adding that the government was optimistic that a large portion of the objectives of the new economic policy would be achieved.

He also said that the control on imports and the strict financial control by the government in the past years were showing encouraging results.

He said the success of the measures could be seen in the rise in the country's external reserves.

At the end of last year, the total amount of reserves could pay for an equivalent of 4.9 months of the nation's imports compared with only 3.5 months in 1984, he said.

Initial success in financial control had been achieved by implementing only development projects which were important and those that needed to be sped up, he added.

He said loans, whether domestic or foreign were sought only for development projects which yielded returns for the country's economy.

On unity, the prime minister said the government was happy with the present level achieved, adding that it would continue with efforts to strengthen it to ensure a strong and prosperous nation.

Dr Mahathir also said that most of the people in the country valued solidarity, were rational and always aware of the importance of unity and that there were only a handful who were preoccupied with issues that could raise communal feelings.

"On the whole, these minor trials will ultimately make the nation stronger and more united," he added.

He pledged that the government would continue to work with determination to ensure the prosperity, security and happiness of the people and nation.

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CSO: 4200/1211

MALAYSIA

CABINET SETS UP COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

BK251245 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1136 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 25 June (OANA-BERNAMA)--A cabinet committee on investments was set up by the cabinet at its weekly meeting here Wednesday to speed up and facilitate the approval of applications from foreign investors.

The committee chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba comprises the ministers of finance, trade and industry, public enterprises, primary industries and energy, telecommunications and posts.

Information Minister Rais Yatim told reporters after the meeting the committee was set up in view of the slow approval of applications from foreign investors by the various departments.

Rais, who is cabinet spokesman, said the meeting discussed complaints from several quarters, especially potential investors, about late approval of their applications by the relevant authorities.

Consequently, he said, the investors had taken their capital and cooperation to neighbouring countries like Singapore, leaving Malaysia to rue the loss.

Rais said several projects had been delayed or "lost" because of the delay in approval of applications which had given the country a bad image.

He said the cabinet felt that if this continued, the country would continue to lose the sources of investment and the good returns on investment.

As such the cabinet felt it appropriate for the government to set up a cabinet committee to monitor the processing, period and conditions governing the consideration and approval of applications from foreign investors.

"The government is convinced that in its determination to ride out the economic downturn, the setting up of the cabinet committee is appropriate and a means of overcoming obstacles to the speeding up of joint ventures from foreign countries."

He said the government was confident that the establishment of the committee would be welcomed by foreign investors as it would cut down red tape.

Rais said Ghafar could appoint, with the agreement of the cabinet, other ministers or senior government officers to the committee if he deemed it necessary.

He said that among the main investors who had encountered the problem of delay in approval were those from Japan, the United States and Britain.

The cabinet also discussed the problem of possible radioactive contamination of food from several European countries following the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union recently.

Rais said the government had directed the relevant authorities to make periodic checks on fresh and processed foodstuff imported from Europe.

The foodstuff included fruits, vegetables, fish and other seafood, and fresh and processed milk.

So far the local authorities had not detected any sign of radioactivity on such foodstuff arriving from Europe, he added.

/12232
CSO: 4200/1211

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY SCORES SRV OCCUPATION OF CAMBODIA

BK261139 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] World attention has been focussing on the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers which has now ended. The spotlight will now be turned on the dialogue session with ASEAN's major trading partners such as the United States of America, the European Community, Japan, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. Each meeting of ASEAN ministers is a step forward, however, big or small, and that movement leads to more unity and helps to increase ASEAN's prestige in the world community.

By contrast, the intransigence of Vietnam has pushed it into greater isolation and increased its dependence on the Soviet Union. ASEAN foreign ministers were meeting at about the same time that Vietnam had undergone a radical change in its government that is comparable to a major cabinet reshuffle. It would appear that the nightmare confronting the Vietnamese decisionmakers concerns the sluggish if not stagnant economy and the unwelcome symptoms such as runaway price increases and shortage of consumer goods. It remains to be seen whether the sacking of some members of the old brigade in itself is sufficient to improve the economic system or whether it will turn out to be a mere cosmetic change. (?Doubtless), Vietnam is in the throes of immense difficulties, partly because of the colossal physical damage and destruction brought about by the war. However, when the war ended, Vietnam had every opportunity to obtain aid and technical assistance from many influential sections of the international community for reconstruction and rehabilitation. Even the United States would have granted aid and normalized its relations with Vietnam as public opinion was sympathetic with the sufferings of the Vietnamese people caused by American military action. The world was shocked to learn that Vietnam was bent on invading and occupying Kampuchea and was tightening its grip on Laos. Ever since that takeover of Kampuchea, ASEAN political and diplomatic leaders have been using every possible means to persuade Vietnam to leave Kampuchea to the Kampuchean themselves. Vietnam's peremptory rejection of the 8-point peace proposal of Prince Norodom Sihanouk is but the latest in a series of peace plans that were thrown out by Hanoi's leaders. In spite of the obvious threat to Southeast Asia arising out of Vietnam's grant of military and naval facilities to the Soviet Union, ASEAN has not become a defense pact nor a military alliance. Even at the Manila meeting which has just ended, the ASEAN ministers called on Vietnam to reconsider its present posture. It is not merely a

question of power politics. The human dimensions are equally urgent. The exodus of people out of Vietnam by sea and by overland route continues, and this is the best indication that all is not well within Vietnamese society.

Even in its external relations, Vietnam has become so dependent on the Soviet Union's (?good will) that it dares not take an independent stand. By contrast, ASEAN is determined to be a zone of neutrality and a nuclear-free zone too.

The dialogue session over the next 2 days may see even more progress being made in furtherance of ASEAN's goals.

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CSO: 4200/1211

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES PAS INTENT--The deputy prime minister, Mr Ghafar Baba, has hit out at the opposition Pan-Malayan Islamic Party [PAS] for saying it would chart a new constitution for the country if it comes to power. He said PAS wanted a constitution that would have no provision for the special rights of the Malays, not realizing that this would be against in the interest of the Malays. He warned that if the constitution was changed to this effect, there could be unhealthy developments in the country. Mr Ghafar said the present constitution was just fine, as it took into account the interests of all communities and did not go against this line. The deputy prime minister was speaking at a political gathering in Kuala Terengganu. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Jun 86 BK] /12232

MAHATHIS ON 'RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT'--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has reminded the people that the question of electing a responsible government other than the Barisan Nasional is not to be taken lightly. He said the people would only regret and suffer the consequences they elected a new government which failed to keep its promises. The new government would have the power to amend the constitution to enable them to maintain power, abolish elections, and restrict the people's freedom even though such matters were not raised in its campaigns to fish for votes. The prime minister was speaking at a dinner organized by the Bagan Serai UMNO [United Malays National Organization] division. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who is also UMNO president, also reminded the people that in such a situation, it would be difficult for them to reelect a new government like the Barisan Nasional which upheld the progress of democracy. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jun 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/1211

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS

Approves Abolition of Paramilitary

HK150517 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 10

[By M. Ronquillo]

[Excerpt] The Constitutional Commission's [Con-Com] Committee on General Provisions yesterday approved the abolition of paramilitary units which gained notoriety during the regime of Ferdinand Marcos.

Elsewhere, the Committee on Amendments and Transitory Provisions endorsed an early election for the members of the legislature while the influential Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines supported the abrogation of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]--U.S. Military Bases Agreement and the adoption of a genuine land reform program.

Florangel Rosario Braid, chairman of the General Provisions Committee, said the abolition of the paramilitary units was unanimously approved by the committee's 11 members despite a last minute effort from the military to press for their retention.

Braid said the abolition of the paramilitary units will be made a part of the new Constitution's transitory provisions.

Though the transcripts of the arguments supporting the abolition of the paramilitary units were not readily available, committee members said the paramilitary units cited the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) were used by the Marcos regime and political warlords to violate human rights, terrorize political opponents and massacre innocent civilians.

The committee members set aside a claim by the military which said that paramilitary units have been in the frontline in the campaign against Communist insurgents and secessionist groups in Southern Philippines.

Braid's committee also approved the following provisions: a ban on media monopolies, the retirement of overstaying military generals, and the professionalization of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Nationalists May Reject Constitution

HK150403 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jul 86 p 20

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] Davao City--Rough weather faces the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] which is on its half-way mark of its 90 day mandate. Leaders of nationalist and cause-oriented organizations warned that they will mount a nationwide campaign for the rejection of the new Constitution if Con-Com does not adopt "nationalist provisions."

Several militant leaders told BUSINESS DAY that the Con-Com is quibbling over the abrogation of the U.S. military bases agreement, expansion of the land reform program, and restriction on the economic activities of foreigners.

The militant leaders, who did not want to be identified, include a number from the underground movement. They said at this early point, they are planning strategies for waging a massive campaign against the ratification of the new charter in the event that the nationalist provisions are not incorporated, particularly the abrogation of the U.S. military bases.

The Con-Com over the weekend was inclined to give President Corazon C. Aquino an open option on the military bases issue. Some leading Con-Com commissioners proposed that President Aquino must be given all the necessary options in negotiating for all the assistance the country needs when she goes to the United States on a state visit this September.

There are two opposing resolutions filed with the Con-Com on the military bases. One calls for the immediate abrogation of the military bases upon the ratification of the new constitution. It is authored by Commissioner Edmundo Garcia and 16 others. The other, authored by Blas Ople with 11 co-authors, provides that the U.S. military bases agreement should be terminated in its expiry date of 1991, and a new formal treaty should be renegotiated with five-year period. The option for renegotiation should not at any cost extend more than 20 years, the Ople resolution provides.

The Ople-authored resolution seems to be gaining grounds at the Con-Com. For this reason, the militant organizations are bracing up for the campaign for rejection of the new charter.

They claimed that during the Con-Com public hearings throughout the country, the people have expressed their desire for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases. They said as long as the Americans maintain military bases here, they will try to "dominate the political and economic affairs of the Filipinos."

Take the military bases out of this country, "they will stop meddling in our internal affairs," the leaders said.

JPRS-SEA-86-129
31 July 1986

Sabah Proposes Neutrality

HK080946 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jul 86 pp 1,9

[By Rod L. Villa, Jr.]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) has voted to prevent any future Philippine "military adventurism" against the Malaysian territory of Sabah.

The Constitution farmers decided to delete "historic right and legal title" from the territorial provision of the 1971 Constitution with which claimants during the Marcos Administration had justified inclusion of Sabah within Philippine jurisdiction. Instead, they defined the country as comprising "all other territories over which the Philippines exercises sovereign jurisdiction," as proposed by Fr. Joaquin Bernas, to end protracted debates on controversial issues lasting up until Thursday night.

Meanwhile, the Con-Com received demands for the dismantling of American military bases in the country in public hearing yesterday at the old Congress on Padre Burgos. At the same time, a proposal calling for "neutrality and self-determination" gained ground at the Con-Com, with 17 members signing the resolution, needing only eight more to win a majority of the 48-member Commission.

The Con-Com members stressed the "historic right and legal title" in the territorial provision of the 1973 Charter was specified by Sabah claimants in establishing the boundaries of the Philippines.

Crispin de Castro moved to restore the controversial clause elsewhere in the new constitution, but Adolfo Azcuna led others in rejecting this on a vote of 24-8.

Hilario Davide Jr., sought to rephrase this with the clause "all claims of the Philippines in the past." But this was rejected by a 17-13 vote.

The three Muslim representatives in Con-Com, Yusup Abubakar, Domocao Alonto, and Lugum Uka, supported the Bernas amendment, saying that without it, the government would remain handicuffed in its task of promoting peace and reconciliation in Mindanao, as well as between the Philippines and Malaysia.

Others who voted for the Bernas amendment were Ople, Bernas, Azcuna, Francisco Ropdrigo, Rene Sarmiento, Felicitas Aquino, Lino Brocka, Florenz Regaldo, Jose F. Bengzon, and Ricardo Romulo. They said the new constitutional language did not affect any Philippines claims covered by public international law. They stressed it laid the basis for the government to decide whether these claims shall be pursued or not.

"We want to give the President, who conducts foreign policy, a free hand," Rodrigo said.

Those who opposed the Bernas amendment were Serafin Guingona, Roberto Concepcion, Ambrosio Padilla, and Jose D. Calderon. They held that the change in the text vitated Philippine claims.

Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada led other spokesmen of militant groups in assailing the presence of U.S. military bases here.

Others who spoke at the Con-Com hearing were Charito Planas, Prof. Dopdong Nemenzo, and Prof. Merling Magalona, both of the University of the Philippines, Merino C. Roque, of the Charismatic group, Wilfredo T. Nalda, and Resty Acapulco. They charged that the bases made the country a helpless pawn in the war among the power blocs.

The militant groups left the hearings late in the afternoon to join the demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy on Roxas Blvd.

The presence of Tanada clamed what otherwise could have been a riotous rally which the police earlier broke up with tear gas and truncheons.

The Con-Com resolution calling for neutrality also banned the storing of nuclear and chemical weapons on Philippine territory by any foreign powers.

Seeks to Check PCGG Powers

HK150427 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[By Melchor Parale]

[Text] Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) member Joaquin Bernas, concurrently Ateneo University president, formally asked yesterday the Charter Assembly to freeze the sequestration orders of the Presidential Commission on Good Government immediately upon the ratification of the new Constitution.

The recommendation was embodied in Resolution No. 483, introduced by the Jesuit priest. Con-Com President Cecilia Munoz Palma referred it to the Committee on Amendments and Transitory Provisions of Action.

The measure, co-authored by Con-Com member Felicitas Aquino and endorsed by other members form the majority, enumerated reasons why the PCGG powers should be checked.

While acknowledging the need to recover ill-gotten wealth amassed by former President Marcos, authors of the measure said that fundamental rights and freedoms had been ignored in the PCGG exercise of powers given it by President Aquino. The proponents also expressed concern on the repercussions of the acts of the PCGG which, they said, have caused political and economic instability.

Bernas and Aquino specifically proposed to include a provision in the new Constitution freezing all sequestration orders issued by the PCGG upon the people's approval of the new charter.

The freeze provision will remain in force for as long as there is no judicial confirmation of the constitutionality of the PCGG acts. In the absence of such confirmation within one month after the ratification of the charter, all sequestration or freeze orders shall be deemed lifted or without effect.

The Committee on Amendments and Charter Provisions headed by Jose A. Suarez was asked to immediately calendar the resolution for public hearings.

Among those invited to testify were former Sen. Jovito Salonga, PCGG chairman, his deputies, as well as judicial and constitutional authorities.

Debates Police, Military Duties

HK090251 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Committee on General Provisions began deliberations yesterday on a new article on "national defense and security," which is intended to define and delineate the duties of the armed forces and the policy.

Member Crispino de Castro of the Constitutional Commission explained that the regular armed forces would be insulated against political influence and partisan politics to assure that it performs its work as guardian of the country and people.

Committee Chairman Florangel Rosario Braid called for full discussion on the other salient features of the De Castro-drafted article such as:

--There shall be no extension of service of retirable members of the armed forces except in times of war.

--The tour of duty of the armed forces Chief of Staff shall be for three years subject to extension only during national emergencies, which extension shall not be for more than one year.

--The state shall establish and maintain one police force which shall be national in scope and civilian in character and which shall be administered by and under the control of a national policy commission.

--Local officials shall have such authority over the local police as provided by law.

--The state shall ban the formation of private armies and paramilitary forces.

Other developments:

--Representatives of multinational advertising agencies opposed a move in the General Provisions Committee to nationalize all advertising agencies and warned that many multinational advertising agencies may be forced to shut down and move out in case of nationalization.

--The Legislative Committee headed by member Hilario Davide began discussions on multisectoral representation in the 250 member unicameral legislature with members Christian Monsod and Wilfrido Villacorta proposing two different approaches on how multi-sectoral groups could be elected to the legislature. Davide called another meeting for 11 a.m. today to decide on the manner of electing sectorial representatives with member Francisco Rodrigo insisting that this procedure should be left to the new legislature.

Sessions on Human, Property Rights

HK150607 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Jul 86 pp 1, 10

[By Rod L. Villa Jr.]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) begins its plenary sessions today with debates on resolutions affirming basic human and property rights high on the agenda. One of these is a resolution to prohibit mass media monopolies as a means of democratizing media ownership and assuring the free dissemination of information.

In Davao City, meanwhile, a move to dismantle the controversial Presidential Committee on Good Government (PCGG) upon the ratification of the new Charter has gained support from Con-Com delegates conducting a public hearing there.

Over in Basilan, the selective and gradual phaseout of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) and regional autonomy based on the Tripoli Agreement were strongly recommended during another public hearing.

The Con-Com Committee on general provisions, headed by Florencio Rosario Braid, approved last week resolutions Filipinizing mass media establishments, authorizing the creation of a communication authority to preserve Filipino values and rationalize the communication industry, and providing that no individual, corporation, or association can own more than one form of media in a single market.

Commissioner Vicente B. Foz, who authored the resolution on Filipinized mass media and anti-media monopoly, said the first feature would only reenact the present provision of the 1973 Constitution providing for 100 percent Filipino ownership, management, and control of mass media.

The second feature, Foz said, seeks to prohibit a single individual, company, corporation, or association from establishing more than one television station, one radio station, or one newspaper in the same regional market, for instance, in Metro Manila. One possible exception, he said, is for a newspaper owner to publish another newspaper in another language or dialect in the same market.

However, Foz said, Metro Manila newspaper owners may each establish another newspaper or publication in another region, say in the Visayas or Mindanao. This way, he said, the provinces will benefit from the regional circulation of the newspapers. At present, he said, Metro Manila-based papers hardly reach

the countryside as their circulation is concentrated in the national capital region.

Another feature of the Foz resolution would grant mass media employees the right to be part-owners or to purchase shares of stock and participate in management in the manner provided by law.

In Davao City, Con-Com members, affirming human and property rights, sought the dissolution of the PCGG upon ratification of the new Constitution.

They said basic liberties cannot be sacrificed by sequestration and the exercise of other powers of the PCGG which, they said, defile the nobility of its purpose and objectives.

Fr. Joaquin Bernas, Felicitas Aquino, and the opposition headed by Blas F. Ople will merge their respective resolutions calling for the abolition of the PCGG in a committee conference on Tuesday.

Chairman Jose Suarez of the Amendments and Transitory Provisions Committee will preside the hearing which, delegates said, aims to bury partisan lines in a bid to terminate the PCGG.

Minister Jovito Salonga, PCGG chairman, has defended the sequestration powers of the presidential body tasked to recover an estimated \$20 billion worth of properties, and other assets "stolen" from the people by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, his family, relatives and business associates.

Salonga insisted that the PCGG's vast powers were consistent with the Bill of Rights and other provisions of the Constitution. He said its creation was brought about by a campaign pledge of President Aquino as affirmed by the Freedom Constitution to ferret out and return alleged "ill-gotten" wealth to the people.

The PCGG has so far frozen "blue chip" assets and properties of 28 firms which, it claimed, were part of the Amrcos "loot." Among these firms are the San Miguel Corp., Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co., Coconut Producers Federation of the Philippines (Cocofed) and Tourist Duty Free Shops.

Some commissioners said the emerging front against the PCGG would test the leadership of Con-Com President Cecilia Munoz Palma who has demanded expeditious work to submit to the people a "pro-human rights, pro-Filipino, and pro-God Constitution" within a 90 day timetable ending 2 September.

Ople lambasted the commission for demanding to hold on to its broad powers even beyond the incumbency of President Aquino in a press conference before returning to Manila yesterday. He and Commissioner Edmund Garcia had conducted a public hearing attended by some 1,000 representatives of 18 sectors of the community who demanded stronger Bill of Rights Saturday.

"Here is an agency inferior to the presidency insisting to hold on to its office after President Aquino has pledged to renounce her vast revolutionary power and return this to the people through a new Constitution," Ople said.

He chastised Salonga's refuge in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution in enforcing sequestration and other orders, saying "this is an insult to the nation's some 40,000 lawyers, of whom there are 38 of the 48 Con-Com members."

Salonga had cited Switzerland's unilateral moves to freeze Marcos assets, as well as customs laws, in justifying the commission's campaign to regain the "stolen wealth." But, Ople said, the Swiss government's decision, although welcome, is not a state policy and does not apply to Swiss citizens. He said Salonga would "balloon the powers of the customs laws to become the powers of the PCGG, an intent that is clearly unconstitutional." He said Bernas had warned President Aquino against the memorandum empowering the PCGG to vote sequestered shares even before the ownership can be determined by the court.

The decision to ignore the advice, Ople said, may now be regarded as her first serious misstep to justify the PCGG's control of economic power by state fiat to signal the beginning of organized greed. He recalled that Marcos' order to take over private companies "was made under less auspicious circumstances."

Meanwhile, the selective and gradual phasing out of the CHDF and regional autonomy based on the Tripoli Agreement were proposed during the public hearings in Basilan.

Over 450 representatives of political parties, rebel returnees, leaders of the Tausug, Yakan, and Samal communities, small fishermen, coconut workers, and military men, attended the consultation hearings presided by Commissioner Wilfrido Villacorta.

Most of the delegates believed that the CHDF in Basilan, unlike their counterparts in other places, has had a good record in protecting the people.

Because of the proliferation of arms among civilians and the scarcity of military personal, they said, the removal of the CHDF [words indistinct].

The youth representatives called for more guarantees against abuse of public office and asked for constitutional provision to give a mandate to the Presidential Commission on Good Government.

Villacorta supported the proposal, saying that "the Salonga Commission is doing what it is mandated to do and has been fairly successful in tracing hidden wealth and other irregularities."

To Continue Day-Long Sessions

HK150445 Quezon City RADYO NG BAYAN in Tagalog 0400 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] will continue to hold all day sessions in order to speed up discussion and the drafting of the new Constitution. Here is a declaration by Commissioner Rustico de los Reyes on the important resolutions they discussed yesterday which included an article on the judiciary.

[Begin recording] In the committee on judiciary, the highlight of our work is to give importance to the Supreme Court, to grant it power, and we also included so called judicial councils which would recommend applicants for the jury as well as appropriations [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Laurel Warning Against shortsightedness

HK081041 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvado Laurel yesterday expressed some doubts on the new Constitution being drafted by the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com).

"There are certain items that should not be included in the new Constitution," Laurel said.

The Vice President said the Constitution framers could be drafting a Charter that is "shortening." He said the Constitution is supposed to contain fundamental principles, not the prolixity of a legal code. "They are supposed to write a basic law that is good at all times," Laurel cited, adding that "the present needs can be handled by legislation."

Laurel also stressed that "if the new Constitution is shortsighted, it will be rejected by the people in a plebiscite." "The new Constitution can discourage people from investing in the country and can even derail the government," the Vice President said.

Although Laurel recognized the presence of some notable members of the Constitutional Commission who know what a constitution ought to contain, he said he would remind them every now and then of the task they have to do.

"The Con-Com had better do something before the new Constitution is rejected by the people," Laurel added.

His elder brother, former Speaker of the House of Representatives Jose Laurel, Jr., is also a member of the Con-Com.

Laurel also called for elections of local officials and members of the legislature at the earliest time. "We cannot afford to have a system of OICS [Officers-in-charge] for too long," Laurel said. "Let the people in a true democracy decide who should be their town mayors and provincial governors." Laurel said: "Let the people have a genuine feeling that they are the true sovereign whose voice and will are paramount."

The Vice President also outlined the serious economic problems of the country which "cannot be solved by ourselves alone."

Laurel cited the \$26 billion debt which is heavily taxing the limited export earnings, the empty treasury, the high unemployment rate, which is "the highest in history," and low productivity.

"We are sounding out an appeal to our allies and friends to lend us a hand in going through the economic crisis," Laurel said. He noted that to solve these economic problems, various measures are being undertaken by the Aquino government. Laurel noted that "we are reviving private initiative and weeding out corruption and inefficiency in government service." He noted that "free enterprise will not just be a slogan but a dynamic reality." "The era of crony capitalism is over and slowly we are dismantling the apparatus of too much state intervention in the economy," Laurel added.

The Vice President also corrected impressions that the present government is slow in responding to the needs of the country.

"Those who have been used to the speed with which a dictatorship would prescribe solutions to national problems must realize that the government is a democracy whose mechanism is premised on consensus and careful balancing of competing interests," Laurel said. He added that these democratic processes are time-consuming.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1229

PHILIPPINES

ILOCANO RADIO REPORTS ON SEQUESTRATION

HK050838 Laoag City National Broadcasting Corporation Radio Station DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The Presidential Commission on Good Government says that it can still sequester private properties although no government funds were used in their purchase. This was proclaimed by the commissioner on good government in a TV program interview. According to Commissioner Raul Daza, such properties could be sequestered if there is evidence showing that the money used came from Marcos or associates of the ousted president.

Meanwhile, Good Government Commission Chief Jovito Salonga said that the final decision as to who will own the property will be decided by the Sandiganbayan. This measure was relayed by the good government commissioners since so many questions have been raised about the sequestration of tourist duty-free shops.

Rafael Recto, a former lawmaker who was one of the guests on the TV program, said that his stocks in the Coconut Bank are his personal purchases. Recto was questioning why the sequestration notice of the Coconut Bank was handed to them on the very day of the sequestration of the shares. DAZA admitted that due process was not followed in the case of the sequestration of the Coconut Bank, although according to him, it might take 2 months for the commission to know the real owner of the stock if they followed due process. He added that there is a possibility of change of ownership of a different name of the questionable shares of the Coconut Bank if there were no measure taken by the Good Government Commission.

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CSO: 4211/70a

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

CANADA FUND FOR NEGROS SUGAR WORKERS--Canada will offer almost \$1 million for sugar workers, impoverished women and children of Negros. This was announced by Canadian External Affairs Secretary Joe Clark in his talks with Negros officials during his visit there. Clark said that the funds will be used to finance agricultural projects and aid for impoverished sugar workers who earned only one dollar or 20 pesos each day. According to a Canadian official, the fund will be released in the next 2 months. The Negros economy has suffered immensely since the decline of world sugar prices. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Jul 86 HK] /9274

LAUREL VISITS EUROPE--Vice President Salvador Laurel is due to leave for Spain, Belgium, and West Germany on Saturday [5 July]. A spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs announced that Laurel's visit to Spain is to expand Philippine trade with the country. Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez was one of the first foreign dignitaries to meet with President Corazon Aquino following the ouster of former President Marcos. In Belgium, Laurel will follow up on the EEC's promise to provide aid to the Philippines. The spokesman added that the visit to Bonn, West Germany, is also connected with [a] request for assistance to the country. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Jul 86 HK] /9274

60 KIDNAPPED LOGGERS RESCUED--Soldiers rescued 60 logging workmen kidnapped by men believed to belong to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, or MILF, in Maitum, South Cotabato. Two rebels were killed in the rescue operation mounted by the (723d) Infantry Battalion led by Lieutenant (Colindo Luzviminda). The kidnap victims were all employees of the Bayanihan logging company. The kidnappers demanded a ransom of 1 million pesos, but it was learned that the amount was never paid. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 2 Jul 86 HK] /9274

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT COMMITTEE MEETING--Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag convened his committee to discuss the problems of the Bataan Nuclear Plant. According to Saguisag, the government's debts incurred over the plant remain at 1.3 billion dollars with annual interest of 120 million dollars. According to Saguisag, when the time comes for the next payment of the interest, the case may have been brought to the courts. He said that his committee is studying the sale of the plant's spare parts in order to help the country's economic problems. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9274

AQUINO ADDRESSES GRADUATES--President Corazon Aquino asked graduates of the National Defense College of the Philippines to bear in mind the the armed forces must be the confidence of the people. Addressing the commencement ceremony at Fort Bonifacio yesterday, the president also stressed the importance of mutual respect between the civilians and the military. According to her, it would be very damaging to forget the knowledge learned from the college and from events taking place at present. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Jul 86 HK] /9274

FEDERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT SOUGHT--Leaders of cultural minorities asked the Constitutional Commission to endorse a federal form of government which will undertake the regionalization or political subdivision of the country and thereby grant local autonomy to the various regions. Jose Nolledo of the committee on local government said his committee will submit a report on cultural minorities and their recommendations. Some 50 representatives from different cultural minorities' organizations expressed their sentiments to the Con-Com. A proposal from the Bangsa Moro [Islamic Nation] people's constitution will also be submitted for study by the Con-Com. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 3 Jul 86 HK] /9274

PIMENTAL ON EXPANSION OF U.S.-RP TRADE--Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimental stressed the need for the United States to expand trade with the Philippines in order to hasten the economic recovery program of the Philippines. In a speech, Pimental said the expansion of trade and foreign investment will speed up the country's economic recovery. He also emphasized to the Americans that the Philippines' economic recovery program is based on its export trade and, the United States being the country's No 1 trading partner, the U.S. has the responsibility to assist her. Pimentel also called on American businessmen to open up their markets for traditional and nontraditional export commodities from the Philippines to further promote her export industries. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 3 Jul 86 HK] /9274

LEGALIZATION OF GUN INDUSTRY--Military authorities will meet with leaders of the gun industry in Danao City next week in order to discuss possibility of legalizing the industry. According to Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police, Regional Command 7 Chief Colonel Edgardo Abenina, he is in favor of legalizing the gun industry as another source of government revenue. The Armed Forces may also profit from this move, as it could help the military manufacture its own weapons with local material, Abenina added. The proposal was put forward by Deputy Minister of Local Governments (Nick Tadaluz) after meeting with some 20 gun manufacturers who held a demonstration last week seeking government assistance. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 2 Jul 86 HK] /9274

TASK FORCE ON YOUTH PROBLEMS--President Corazon Aquino set up an interagency task force which will draw up a national program to deal with all problems and services for the welfare of Philippine youth. The task force, composed of 12 organizations from the government and the private sector, will be charged with drawing up a program to enlighten the public on the problems of abuse and exploitation of children. The task force also aims to protect Philippine youth

from abuses, bad influences, and other factors affecting their physical, mental, and emotional condition. Among the members of the task force are Samahan ng [words indistinct], Catholic Women's League, [words indistinct], and National Council of Churches in the Philippines. June 1986 to May 1987 was designated as the year of protection of exploited Filipino children.
[Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 3 Jul 86 HK] /9274

SPANISH ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--Spain has promised to provide economic aid to the Philippines. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales made the promise in his meeting with Vice President Salvador Laurel. The Foreign Ministry announced that their talks dealt with political cultural and economic issues. The Spanish leader expressed desire for closer relations with the Philippines. Laurel thanked Gonzales for his support for the return of democracy in the Philippines. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 8 Jul 86 HK] /9274

CSO: 4211/70a

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK REPORTS SISTERLY TIES WITH SRV PROVINCES

BK261319 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 26 June--To date, Kampuchean provinces and cities have established bilateral sisterly relations with many Vietnamese provinces and cities, especially in Southern Vietnam.

This cooperation, which started immediately after the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime chiefly to help the Kampchean people tide over the acute post-liberation shortages, has gradually assumed a more and more comprehensive and systematic character, covering many fields of the economy and also scientific and technological activities.

Annual economic cooperation plans and contracts have been signed by the two sides on the basis of equality, mutual interests and respect for each country's independence and material resources of each side. Hundreds of industrial, agricultural and forestrial projects have been set up in Kampuchea with assistance from sister provinces in Vietnam.

The Kampuchean province of Ratanakiri and Nghia Binh Province of Vietnam have signed contracts on exploiting and processing rubber and forest products in the former province. Ratanakiri is also cooperating with the Qui Nhon Rubber Enterprise (Vietnam) in the exploitation of from 500-100 ha of rubber. The area to be covered by this cooperation plan is expected to reach 3,100 or 4,000 ha in the coming years.

Stung Treng Province of Kampuchea is being helped by the Vietnamese province of Phu Khanh to develop its forestry and aquatic product industry. Last year, nearly 20 enterprises or farms started operation.

Stung Treng Province has exchanged its agricultural products for cement, iron and electrical equipment from Phu Khanh Province of Vietnam.

Svay Rieng Province has received many cadres from the agricultural service of Long An Province (Vietnam), who came to help Svay Rieng change the single crop rice farming practice to double-crop farming.

With the help of the Ministries of Transport and Communication of the two countries, the Vietnamese province of Darlac is going to build a 180-km road linking from Mondolkiri of Kampuchea to Buon Ma Thuot (Vietnam) to facilitate the Kampuchean provinces forestrial development and its export industry.

Battambang Province is also being helped by central Vietnam province of Quang Nam-Da Nang to develop education. Scores of lecturers have been sent to train Kampuchean teachers in natural sciences.

Preah Vihear Province, with the assistance of Thuan Hai Province (central Vietnam), has build a 100-bed provincial hospital, 7 district infirmaries and 40 village dispensaries and stepped up the disease-prevention movement.

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CSO: 4200/1198

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM RECEIVES ALBANIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

BK031236 Phnom Peny SPK in English 1118 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 3 July--Chea Sim, chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, received Thursday morning here the visiting delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Albania led by Secretary Shinast Zenelaj.

Cheas Sim, also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, briefed his guests on the all-round achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 7 years, particularly the military victory in the 1984-85 dry season over the Polpotists, Sonsannians and Sihanoukists, whose hide-outs along the Kampuchean-Thai border were wiped out. He also told them of the success of the Fifth Congress of the PRPK held at the end of 1985.

"I strongly believed that the Albanian delegation's visit here is a contribution to developing and strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples, especially our two trade unions," said the Kampuchean leader, adding: "We profoundly thanked the party, the government, the people and the working class of Albania for their support and assistance to the Kampuchean revolution."

Secretary Shinast Zenelaj, for his part, expressed his joy at the exploits in all fields scored by the Kampuchean people, under the PRPK's leadership and said: "I am convinced that the Kampuchean people will score more successes in their national construction and defence. The Albanian people always side with the heroic Kampuchean people in their struggle against their enemy's dark schemes to impede the revival of the Kampuchean people."

The delegation left Phnom Penh on the same day. While in Kampuchea, it visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the former royal palace, the National Musuem, the "Cuu Long Rose" Orphanage, the Tuol Tampung Market and the car tyre factory in Phnom Penh.

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CSO: 4200/1198

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

MOSCOW CITY GIFTS PRESENTED TO PHNOM PENH IN CEREMONY

BK071433 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] A ceremony was held at the office of the Phnom Penh municipal people's revolutionary committee on the morning of 5 July to hand over gifts from the Moscow city committee. The gifts included 138 metric tons of cement and 12 metric tons of materials for the water works authorities.

On this occasion, Soviet Embassy representative Comrade (Blonskiy) stressed the steadily growing development of Soviet-Cambodian relations and cooperation. In particular, Phnom Penh has continuously strengthened and expanded relations and cooperation in the cultural, technical, and scientific sectors with Moscow city.

In his reply, Comrade Thong Khon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the municipal people's revolutionary committee, expressed deep thanks to the Moscow city executive committee for assisting Phnom Penh residents in restoring their city, badly damaged by the genocidal gang. He stressed that all results and the steady growth of the Cambodian revolution over the past nearly 8 years cannot be separated from the whole-hearted assistance of the parties, government, and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

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CSO: 4212/89

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK INTERVIEWS INDIAN DIPLOMAT ON COOPERATION

BK071314 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 7 Jul 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 7 July--"Since India's recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on 7 July 1980, we have steadily increased bilateral and mutual cooperation between the two countries," said A.K. Pandey, Indian charge d'affaires to Kampuchea.

In an exclusive interview with SPK, the Indian diplomat said that a team from India had visited Kampuchea to detect possibilities for cooperation in various domains between the two countries. Emergency medical supplies, he added, were sent to Kampuchea and distributed to the people here. One consignment of medicine reached here in March which I handed over to the Kampuchean Government. A medical team has also been in Kampuchea since 1981-82. It works in districts and provinces rendering assistance to the people who were in need of medical assistance. Recently we also have reached an agreement on setting up another medical team to restore a hospital in Svay Rieng Province, which is expected to start at the end of this year. School uniforms and other materials have also been given to the Kampuchean Government.

Mr A.K. Pandey continued: "Most recently India has signed an agreement on Angkor Vat and the work will be beginning quite soon. Angkor Vat is a very beautiful and big temple constructed by the Kampuchean people many centuries ago. Despite all the ravages it is still strong but needs some minor repair and conservation work. We are confident that once the Indian team begins this work then the Angkor temple will be brought back to its original grandeur. We hope a lot of work will be involved and the Kampuchean and Indian teams will together work in this field and it will be a symbol of our good cooperation. We are emotionally attached to this project because it is also a symbol of peace and similar culture that links our two peoples. I know that our team will begin its work in October.

"We have also received many students from Kampuchea, who studied journalism and English in India. Now, we are also planning to receive some students from Kampuchea in the fields of art and drama, agriculture, culture, and rural development. So we have [word indistinct] good history of cooperation. I am sure that it will be increased. There will be more and more mutually beneficial contact between the two peoples." He concluded by saying that the Indian people always side with the Kampuchean people in the latter's struggle to live in peace and without genocide.

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CSO: 4200/1198

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS CLOSING OF ADMINISTRATIVE COURSE

BK010322 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 June at the administration and law school, a ceremony was organized to conclude the training course for the (?9th) batch of administrative staff under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister.- Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chea Soth highly appreciated the brilliant results and achievements of the training course. The comrade called on all trainees to give this knowledge a concrete form, with improvisation in disseminating the party's political lines among the masses. Furthermore, efforts should be made to temper cadres' personality with the revolutionary character to serve as a good example for the people, leading them to abide by the law. Comrade Chea Soth stressed that all trainees should pay attention to the people's living standards, respect the people's democratic rights, and create conditions for the people to exercise their right as masters of the country's destiny for the cause of building and defending the fatherland.

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CSO: 4212/89

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM VISITS KANDAL STOENG DISTRICT

BK031525 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] To mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KPRP, on 1 July a high-ranking party, state, and front delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, paid a visit to Kandal Stoeng District, Kandal Province, and distributed gifts, such as children's clothings, note books, pencils, cigarettes, and scarves, to the people and children.

Comrade Chairman Chea Sim praised the district party committee and people's revolution ary committee, school director, teaching personnel, students, and people from all solidarity groups for wholeheartedly participating in the restoration and development of the economic, social, and cultural structures, contributing to national defense and reconstruction efforts. Regarding the maneuvers of the enemy, the comrade chairman stressed that the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk traitors continued to oppose the Cambodian revolution, but they suffered one setback after another at the hands of our army and people throughout the country who are united as a single body and who enjoy the close cooperation of the Vietnamese volunteer army, making the Cambodian revolution develop and grow stronger every day.

In conclusion, he urged our party committee, authorities, and people in Kandal Stoeng District to strive hard to fulfill the triple revolutionary task, carrying out successfully circular No 16, attacking the enemy, persuading the misled people to return, fulfilling rice-purchasing plan, increasing rice production in 1986, and participating in recruiting cadres, party members, and KPRAF combatants in accordance with the advice of the comrade general secretary of the party Central Committee at the meeting marking the 35th found- ing day of the KPRP.

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CSO: 4212/89

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

YOS SON, YIT KIMSENG ATTEND PEACE SEMINAR

BK081303 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1123 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 8 July--A seminar on the struggle for peace was held in Phnom Penh Saturday by the Kampuchea Peace Committee.

Present at the seminar, among others, were Yos Son, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice president of its Commission for Internal Relations; and Valeriy Maidannik, military attache to the Soviet Embassy.

Speaking to the participants, Yit Kimseng, minister of public health and president of the Kampuchea Peace Committee, recalled the work done by the world peace movement against wars and imperialism for peace in the world.

He condemned the perfidious moves of the imperialists with the United States as the ringleader. The moves, he stressed, were aimed at creating confrontation, tension and wars in all parts of the world and stepping up the arms race even in space, thus pushing mankind to the brink of a nuclear holocaust.

The speaker welcomed all the Soviet peace proposals which, he said, have demonstrated the socialist countries goodwill and enjoyed the worldwide support. Those proposals, he added, have also reflected the world peoples aspiration to live in peace.

Yit Kimseng attributed the Kampuchean peoples revival and all-round achievements in the past 7 years, partly to the consolidation of peace in the region and the world as a whole.

The struggle for peace is the struggle against imperialism, he concluded.

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CSO: 4200/1198

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 23-29 JUNE

BK301152 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 23-29 June:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1133 GMT on 23 June transmits a report saying that by mid-June, peasants across the country had plowed 215,200 hectares of land or 12 percent of the plan and planted 3,200 hectares with vegetables, 8,600 hectares with sesame, 28,100 hectares with peanuts, and 1,650 hectares with sugar cane. The report also says that this year, 24,300 hectares of land have been reclaimed and that in the last dry season 111,000 hectares of rice were harvested with an average yield of more than 2 metric tons per hectare. In another report in French transmitted at 0428 GMT on 25 June, SPK adds that by the 1st 2 weeks in June, peasants throughout the country had planted 3,250 hectares of jute and that Kandal and Kompong Cham Provinces had planted more than 10,000 hectares and 9,000 hectares of corn respectively. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 25 June reports that by 12 June peasants across the country had sowed almost 18,700 hectares of rice and broadcast 71,400 hectares of floating rice.

Kompong Cham Province: At 0430 GMT on 23 June the radio reports that by early June more than 9,800 metric tons of rice, nearly 1,300 metric tons of soybean, and 30 metric tons of mung bean had been bought from local peasants. In another report broadcast at 1300 GMT on 24 June the radio says that in May peasants in Prey Chhor District sold almost 34 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state. According to SPK in English at 1123 GMT on 26 June, by mid-June peasants in Stoeng Trang District had tilled 450 hectares of land, raised rice seedlings on 280 hectares, transplanted rice on 140 hectares, and put 1,300 hectares under rice by dibbling. The report adds that 1,870 hectares have been covered with such subsidiary crops as corn, soybean, peanuts, and sesame and another 100 hectares with sugar cane and jute. At 1300 GMT on 27 June the radio reports that by 29 May peasants in O Reang Euv District had planted more than 500 hectares of corn, nearly 90 hectares of tapioca, and nearly 300 hectares of beans. In another report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 28 June, the radio says that by the end of May peasants in Tbong Khmum District had planted more than 400 hectares of corn, nearly 200 hectares of cassava, almost 500 hectares of beans, 20 hectares of sugar cane, and many hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompong Speu Province: At 1300 GMT on 23 June the radio reports that by mid-June peasants in Samraong Tong District had tilled more than 860 hectares of rice, and planted more than 260 hectares of subsidiary crops. According to SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 23 June, by the beginning of June peasants in the province had tilled 7,570 hectares of the planned 78,000 hectares earmarked for the monsoon rice; sowed 2,520 hectares of rice, including 1,100 hectares of IR-36 rice; and put 700 hectares under rice by dibbling and transplanting. At 1300 GMT on 27 June, the radio reports that by mid-June peasants in Bar Set District had tilled more than 3,000 hectares of land, sowed nearly 650 hectares of rice, transplanted nearly 170 hectares of seedlings, and planted more than 700 hectares of seconary crops. According to a report by SPK in French at 1131 GMT on 29 June, peasants in Phnum Srouch District during the first 5 months of this year tilled 370 hectares of land, of which 250 hectares have already been planted. The report adds that during the same period workers of the provincial forestry service produced 41,000 cubic meters of timber, 3,260 cubic meters of firewood, and 60 metric tons of charcoal. The report recalls that by the end of May, peasants in the province had sold some 7,700 metric tons of paddy, 1,030 metric tons of palm sugar, 58 metric tons of kapok, and some other forestry products to the state. By early June, of the 132,500 head of cattle in the province, 46,700 had been vaccinated against various diseases, adds the report.

Kandal Province: At 1300 GMT on 23 June, the radio reports that by the 2d week of June, peasants in Lvea Em District had planted almost 1,400 hectares of corn, or almost 90 percent of the plan. In a report in French at 0428 GMT on 25 June, SPK says that by mid-June peasants in the same district had sold to the state more than 200 metric tons of paddy and more than 20 metric tons of beans. At 0430 GMT on 26 June, the radio reports that by mid-June, peasants in Ponhea Loe District had sold more than 138 metric tons of paddy to the state. In another report broadcast at 2300 GMT on 28 June, the radio says that by mid-June, peasants in this district had tilled 250 hectares of land, sowed 9 hectares of IR-36 rice, and broadcast 20 hectares of rice.

Stung Treng Province: At 0430 GMT on 25 June, the radio reports that at a meeting in the province, it was reported that in the last rainy season peasants sold more than 600 metric tons of paddy and more than 107 metric tons of beans to the state.

Kompong Thom Province: In a report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 27 June, the radio says that by 28 May peasants in Kompong Svay District had sowed more than 5,700 hectares of floating rice, more than 300 hectares of early rice, and more than 500 hectares of highland rice and transplanted almost 80 hectares of rice.

Svay Rieng Province: According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 29 June, peasants in Romeas Hek District have so far sold 530 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: In a report in French transmitted at 0428 GMT on 25 June SPK says that by mid-June peasants in the province had tilled almost 7,000 hectares of land; planted 5,500 hectares with various types of rice and 5,000 hectares of floating rice; and put 677 hectares under corn, potato, and

beans, 84 hectares under jute, and 56 hectares under peanuts. The report also says that the local agricultural service had provided 18 motorpumps, 18,700 liters of insecticides, and 80 metric tons of chemical fertilizers to the peasants. The report recalls that peasants in the province have also re-claimed 1,878 hectares of land. In another report in French transmitted at 0355 GMT on 29 June, SPK says that in the last fishing season more than 11,000 metric tons of fish were caught; more than 170 metric tons of smoked fish, 460 metric tons of dry fish, 438 metric tons of fish paste, and 1,030 metric tons of fish sauce were produced. In the same report, SPK says that peasants in Baribo District have so far sold more than 400 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state.

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CSO: 4212/89

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 30 JUNE-6 JULY

BK070837 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 30 June-6 July.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 30 June reports that by 21 May, nearly 500 metric tons of rice had been bought from peasants in the province who also paid 90 metric tons of rice in patriotic contribution.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 30 June reports that by mid-June, peasants in Stoeng Trang District had tilled more than 450 hectares of land; sowed 280 hectares of rice; and transplanted another 1,440 hectares. The report adds that 620 hectares of peanuts, 770 hectares of sesame, and other subsidiary crops were also planted. In Dambe District, the SPK report says, peasants had tilled 215 hectares of land; sowed 230 hectares of rice; and planted 175 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and 900 hectares of subsidiary crops. The report adds that the provincial agricultural service has so far provided various districts with 38 metric tons of rice seed and 750 metric tons of chemical fertilizers. The report adds that by the third week of June, peasants in Tbong Khnum District had sold to the state more than 1,200 metric tons of paddy, 127 metric tons of soybean, and 16 metric tons of sesame. In another report in French transmitted at 0400 GMT on 2 June SPK says that by early June peasants in Chamka Leu District had tilled more than 760 hectares of land; sowed 500 hectares of rice; transplanted another 92 hectares; and planted more than 5,060 hectares of beans, 1,036 hectares of sesame, 397 hectares of corn, and 19 hectares of peanut. The report adds that the local agricultural service provided 40 metric tons of chemical fertilizers and some agricultural implements to peasants. According to a report carried by Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 1 July, by 16 June peasants in Ponhea Krek District had sold to the state more than 1,000 metric tons of paddy and almost 20 metric tons of mung bean. SPK in French at 0434 GMT on 4 July reports that during the first half of this year, 5,700 metric tons of rubber crepe have been produced in the country. The report also says that by the end of last month, the Vietnamese factory at Vinh Hai assisted Cambodia in treating 200 metric tons of rubber crepe. At 0430 GMT on 2 July, Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that by 14 June, peasants in the province had sold to the state nearly 1,040 metric tons of paddy and almost 1,350 metric tons of various crops and paid more than 2,700 metric tons of

paddy in patriotic contribution. In another report broadcast at 1300 GMT on 3 July the radio reports that by mid-June, peasants in O Reang Euv District had sold more than 660 metric tons of paddy to the state and paid more than 42 metric tons in patriotic contribution.

Takeo Province: At 0430 GMT on 2 July, Phnom Penh Domestic Service says that in the 1986 rainy season Bati District plans to grow 22,000 hectares of rice and that so far 728 hectares of early rice have been planted. In a report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 6 July, the radio says that by the end of June, peasants in Kach Andet District had tilled more than 8,000 hectares of land; broadcast more than 5,000 hectares of floating rice; sowed almost 40 hectares of rice; and transplanted almost another 200 hectares.

Kampot Province: At 0430 GMT on 2 July Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that by mid-June peasants in Banteay Meas District had retilled 4,500 hectares of land; sowed more than 800 hectares of various types of rice; and transplanted 2,000 hectares of early rice.

Kompong Speu Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 3 July, by mid-June, peasants in Phnum Sruoch District had retilled more than 700 hectares of land; sowed 185 hectares of rice; and broadcast and transplanted almost another 300 hectares.

Kompong Chhnang Province: At 1300 GMT on 4 July, the radio reports that 3,400 metric tons of paddy had been bought from peasants in the province who also paid 1,400 metric tons in patriotic contribution.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province--The radio reports at 0430 GMT on 5 July that by early May, peasants in the province had sold more than 13,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. According to SPK in a report transmitted in English at 1114 GMT on 6 July, in the just-ended fishing season from October 1985 to April 1986, solidarity fishing groups in the province caught 7,610 metric tons of fish.

Kandal Province: According to SPK in English in a report transmitted at 1118 GMT on 4 July, by mid-June peasants in the province had tilled more than 20,000 hectares of land and put 10,480 hectares under rice, including 3,700 hectares of floating rice. The report adds that 13,313 hectares of corn 1,600 hectares of sesame, 90 hectares of bean, and 120 hectares of cassava had also been planted. The agricultural service in the province has provided 375 metric tons of chemical fertilizers to the peasants who have also reclaimed more than 5,290 hectares of land, concludes the report. In a report in French transmitted at 0401 GMT on 5 July, SPK says that peasants in Phnom Penh District have so far planted 80 percent of the area earmarked for cultivation, including 1,343 hectares of intensive crops. The report also says that there are 23,000 cattle in the district and concludes by saying that, so far, 696 metric tons of paddy and 315 metric tons of palm sugar have been sold to the state.

Prey Veng Province: According to SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 5 July, during the first half of this year, peasants in the province had tilled 25,000

hectares of land and put 11,500 hectares under rice and more than 4,000 hectares under subsidiary and industrial crops; 1,100 hectares of land have also been reclaimed.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 5 July reports that by mid-June, peasants in the province had tilled 4,200 hectares of land and put 1,300 hectares under rice; 18 metric tons of chemical fertilizers have been provided to the peasants.

Kompong Chhnang Province: In a report in English transmitted at 1107 GMT on 3 July, SPK says that by mid-June, peasants in the province had tilled 7,000 hectares of land and sowed more than 770 hectares of rice. The report adds that 5,430 hectares of rice have also been broadcast and 1,800 hectares of land reclaimed.

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CSO: 4212/89

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

BOU THANG GREETS CSSR MINISTER--Comrade Bou Thang, PRK minister of national defense, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade General Milan Vaclavik on his reappointment as the defense minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The message noted: Dear comrade minister: On behalf of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, we would like to extend our warmest congratulations and best wishes to you on the occasion of your being reappointed minister of national defense of the CSSR. We are convinced that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two people and armies of Cambodia and Czechoslovakia will further strengthen and develop in our common interest of peace and socialism. Once again, we wish you good health, long life, and greater victories in your noble mission. Please accept our sincere regards. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 86 BK] /9274

BOU THANG GREETS SOVIET MINISTER--Comrade Bou Thang, PRK minister of national defense, recently sent a greetings message to Comrade Marshal Sokholov, USSR minister of defense, on Marshal Sokholov's 75th birthday. The message noted: Dear comrade minister: On behalf of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, we would like to extent our warmest greetings and best wishes to you on your 75th birthday. May you enjoy good health, long life, and happiness. We are convinced that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two people and armies of Cambodia and the Soviet Union will further strengthen and develop in our common interest of peace and socialism. Once again, we wish you greater victories in your noble mission. Please accept our sincere regards. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 86 BK] /9274

258 ENEMY SOLDIERS KILLED, WOUNDED--According to a tally of the results of battles initiated everywhere by our armed forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers in the past week, 258 enemy soldiers were put out of action, including 133 killed on the spot, 48 captured, and 77 persuaded to return to the fold. We seized 102 assorted weapons, 1 metric tons of support shells, and a large quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [From "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Jul 86 BK] /9274

DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM--Between 10 and 24 June, a delegation from the Cambodian Propaganda and Education Department led by Comrade (Duong Luon),

deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, paid an official visit to the SRV. The Cambodian delegation worked with the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Central Committee and visited Hanoi and Haiphong and Quang Ninh Province. The delegation was also received by Dao Duy Tung, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Central Committee. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jul 86 BK] /9274

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--During the first half of this year, the Red Cross of Kompong Thom Province distributed relief aid to 2,880 families of frontline combatants, fallen and disabled combatants, and workers' families living in Stoung, Kompong Svay, Santuk, Baray, Sandan Districts and the provincial seat. The aid consists of 98 metric tons of rice, canned meat, medicine, mosquito nets, blankets, clothing, candy, and some agricultural implements. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jul 86 BK] /9274

RECEPTION IN HUNGARY--On 16 June, the External Relations Department of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry organized a solemn ceremony at an infantry regiment in (Pek) Province to mark the KPRAF's 35th traditional day. (Sok Sophaan), acting charge d'affaires of the PRK Embassy in Hungary talked about the valiant history of the KPRAF and its victories and visited an exhibition organized by the Hungarian infantry regiment showing the development and activities of KPRAF combatants. On the evening of 18 June, the Cambodian acting charge d'affaires hosted a reception to mark the KPRAF's 35th traditional day. Among the guests present were the Hungarian deputy defense minister, first deputy chief of staff, commander of the Hungarian armed forces, and military attaches from fraternal socialist countries. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jul 86 BK] /9274

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAOS--A delegation of the Voice of the Kampuchean People [VOKP] radio headed by Comrade Kim Yin, member of the KPRP Central Committee and director general of the VOKP returned to Phnom Penh on 1 July after successfully completing an official friendship visit to the LPDR. Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Van Sengli, deputy director general of the VOKP, and several cadres from the General Radio and Television Directorate. Lao Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary [passage missing]. During its stay in the LPDR, the delegation was received by Comrade Silmphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council. The delegation also paid a courtesy call on and gave a briefing about the Cambodian situation to cadres, personnel, and people in Sekong Province and visited a 150-kw radio station and a hydroelectric station in Nam Yeun. On the same occasion, the delegation also signed a protocol on cooperation between the Cambodian radio and television and the Lao radio and television. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Jul 86 BK] /9274

RETURNEES IN SIEM REAP--In the first 5 months of this year 952 misled persons turned themselves in to authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, bringing along 523 weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86 BK] /9274

HENG SAMRIN GREETS POLISH PARTY LEADER--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on his reelection as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. The message noted: We are convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of the PZPR with you as its head, the communists and heroic Polish people will score new and greater victories in implementing the resolutions of the 10th PZPR congress aimed at building an advanced socialist society in Poland. We wish you good health and more brilliant victories in fulfilling your noble tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Jul 86 BK] /9274

MAT LY RETURNS FROM POLAND--The high-ranking KPRP delegation headed by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU], returned home on 7 July after successfully attending the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers Party. Greeting the delegation at Pocheutong Airport were Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh city's provisional party committee; Comrade Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; Comrade Say Siphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the KFTU standing committee; the comrade acting charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic of Cambodia, and several cadres and employees from the Foreign Ministry, KUFNCD National Council Office, and KFTU office. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Jul 86 BK] /9274

OUTGOING BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR--Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, on 5 July received Lyuden Damyanov, Bulgarian ambassador to the PRK, who called at the end of his mission in Cambodia. Men Chhan praised the ambassador's efforts to expand and strengthen relations between Cambodia and Bulgaria. Ambassador Damyanov thanked the PRK authorities for assisting him in his mission and voiced support of the Bulgarian party, government, and people for the Cambodian people's revolutionary cause. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Jul 86 BK] /9274

KOMPONG CHHNANG FORCES' ACTIVITIES--During the 1st half of this year, armed forces in Kompong Chhnang Province launched many operations against enemies, killing 59 and wounding 32, taking 15 prisoners, and seizing 62 weapons and a large amount of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Jul 86 BK] /9274

MISLED PERSONS RETURN--During the 1st half of this year, 801 misled persons surrendered to revolutionary authorities and people in Battambang Province, bringing with them 457 assorted weapons, foodstuff, and some war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Jul 86 BK] /9274

HUN SEN CONGRATULATES CSSR'S STROUGAL--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently sent a message of congratulations to Comrade

Lubomir Strougal, head of government of the CSSR, on the occasion of his reelection as head of the CSSR government. The message stressed: Through their fraternal friendship, close solidarity, and tireless efforts, the two parties, governments, and peoples on the basis of Marxism Leninism and proletarian internationalism are valiantly and righteously fighting to divert all of mankind from the danger of nuclear war as well as for social progress and peace. I firmly believe that the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the CSSR and PRK will steadily develop in the interest of our two nations in the future. I wish you, comrade chairman, the best of health and more successes in your noble tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jun 86 BK] /9274

HUN SEN CONGRATULATES CSSR'S CHNOUPEK--On the occasion of Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek being reelected foreign minister of the CSSR, Comrade Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, sent him a congratulatory message that says in substance: I would like to express the firm conviction that the fraternal relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CSSR and the PRK will be further expanded for the benefit of our two people and for peace and socialism in the world. I would like to wish the comrade minister good health and new successes in implementing the resolutions of the 17th Congress of the CSSR Communist Party. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jun 86 BK] /9274

COMBAT ACTIONS IN SANQKE--During 1st half of this year, the armed forces in Sangke District of Battambang Province killed 84 Pol Pot bandits, wounded 86 others, and seized 39 weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel. They also persuaded 50 misled persons to turn themselves in to the revolutionary authorities. Those returnees brought 39 weapons for the revolutionary authorities. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jun 86 BK] /9274

NEW DELHI KPRAF RECEPTION--On the night of 19 June, Comrade Sok An, PRK ambassador to India, hosted a reception in New Delhi to mark the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF and the army-people solidarity day. Present on the occasion were Comrade Hoang Anh Tuan, Vietnamese ambassador; Comrade Sali Khamsi, Lao ambassador; the military attaches of Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries accredited to India; and representatives from various national liberation movements, including the ANC and SWAPO. Among Indian guests of honor were representatives from the Congress Party and the Communist-Marxist Party; Indian peace and solidarity organizations; the Indochinese Research Center; and Indian army commanders and journalists. This reception at the Cambodian Embassy went on in a happy and most cordial atmosphere. On the same occasion, a film entitled "Kampuchea's Rebirth" was also shown. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jun 86 BK] /9274

U.S. ESCALATION AGAINST NICARAGUA--Phnom Penh SPK 2 July--With the recent approval by the U.S. House of Representatives of the 100 million-dollar aid package to the Nicaraguan rebels--the Contras--the United States is escalating its military adventure against Nicaragua, an independent and sovereign state. Such aid package is also a blow to the Central America peace plan worked out by the Contadora group which consists of Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela. More blatantly, the Reagan administration has recently claimed its right to reject the verdict made by the International Court of Justice in the Hague. All these lie in its hostile policy toward Nicaragua. For many years now,

Washington has sought to overthrow the revolutionary regime in Nicaragua. It conducted attacks against this country in 1983, the mining of a Nicaraguan port in 1984 and trade embargo against this country in 1985. The Kampuchean Government and people strongly condemn all hostile acts committed by the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua's sovereignty and national independence, and hail the Contadora group's efforts aimed at bringing peace to Central America. The Kampuchean Government and people reaffirm their solidarity with and support for Nicaragua in its struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. ["Escalation"-- SPK headline] [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 2 Jul 86 BK] /12232

BULGARIA'S TUDOR ZHIVKOV GREETED--Phnom Penh SPK 4 July--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, has congratulated Todor Zhivkov on his re-election as chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. President Heng Samrin said in his message: "Under your clear-sighted leadership in the light of the political line taken by the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian people will obtain new, greater successes in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria with modern science and technology thus helping further strengthen the socialist communist and maintain peace in Balkan and the rest of the world. "I am strongly convinced that the friendship and multiform cooperation between our parties, governments and peoples will further develop," Heng Samrin concludes. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 4 Jul 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/1198

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

MILITARY INDUCTION IN CU CHI DISTRICT CRITICIZED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 10 May 86 p 4

[Article by Thien Tra: "On the Military Induction Work in Cu Chi District"]

[Text] The people and youths of Cu Chi District cannot forget the fierce and arduous combat against the United States for national salvation. That memory has encouraged the youths in the years since the city was liberated, and thousands of youths have enthusiastically set out to enlist. But in 1985 the district failed to attain its youth recruitment norm. by the first quarter of 1985 the situation was even worse. Not a single village attained its norm and only 70.95 percent of the youth recruitment norm was attained. What was the reason?

First of all, it must be said that the party committee members and committees here have not yet paid adequate attention. Seldom do the council chairmen attend meetings held by the districts, the city, or the precincts to begin, or recapitulate experiences in, the military obligation work or the local military work. During the recent first cycle, the villages paid little attention to that work, but made the excuse of being busy with one task or another. Except for Tan Thanh Dong village, they did not organize the recapitulation of experiences. Two hundred twenty-five delegates were invited to the district Military Obligation Council to review the youth recruitment work during the first cycle of 1986, but only 29 comrades, nearly all of them village unit commanders, participated. None of the chairmen of the village military obligation councils, except for that of Phu Hoa Dong village, attended. Is it that the members of the military obligation councils are members in name only?

Because of inadequate attention to that task, the party committee echelons and committees of the villages have not firmly grasped the requirements of each youth recruitment cycle, so guidance has not been timely and tight. During the first cycle of 1986 the district military organ, serving as the staff for the party committee, issued 18 guidance documents to guide the villages in carrying out the troop recruitment work. But the district did not exercise oversight and control, so the villages also let up. The villages also failed

to firmly grasp the first step in that work: making a list of youths of military obligation age. In Tan Thanh Dong Village there were 1,023 youths between the ages of 18 and 27 but only 935 were registered. In Phu Hoa Dong Village there were 903 youths, but only 626 were on the list. Because the party committee echelons did not provide continuous, close guidance, the sections, sectors, and mass organizations also did not propagandize and proselytize the families and youths to voluntarily their obligations to defend the Fatherland.

Many villages failed to arrange for the youths to understand the Military Obligation Law. If a village did so it emphasized two articles in the law: Article 29 on temporary deferments and Article 69 on the punishment of youths who evade the Military Obligation Law. The village military organs did not have the close support of the sections, sectors, and mass organizations, so when the recruit delivery phase arrived the village units "panicked" and usually took administrative measures, some of them crude. On the recruit delivery day Tan Phu Trung, Tan Thanh Dong, and Trung An villages gave the village units a "blank check."

A number of cadres have not been exemplary in this work, which has caused much confusion among the masses. There is a basis for that confusion because the sons of a few cadres are of age but remain at home.

Cu Chi District must learn from the deficiencies so that the youth recruitment work during the coming second cycle and in future years can attain good results.

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CSO: 4209/614

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

CORRUPTION IN SALE OF CEMENT CRITICIZED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 May 86 p 4

[Reporter's Notes column by Tran Quang Thinh: "Paper Cement!"]

[Text] This is called "paper cement" because this cement exists only on paper. But this is not a simple administrative document but a business document, a "commodity exchange contract" between a province and Ho Chi Minh City. It reflects a way of working and doing business that is filled with red tape. Some documents are stamped with five to seven different seals, but these marketing documents are not in accord with the contracts. This causes problems for those who go to collect data, observe the situation, and read the documents. If everything is based on these documents, these written agreements, the data will not be in accord with reality. And if that data is used to analyze things, the conclusions arrived at will be very wide of the mark.

In front of us is a stack of commodity exchange agreements between nine socialist commercial units, including state-operated units and cooperatives, of a province and units of Ho Chi Minh City. These were signed during the 1st quarter of 1986. Along with the various types of goods that they have agreed to "exchange" is a striking type: cement. This is striking not only because this is a "strategic exchange commodity" but also because between the time the contract was "signed" and the time it was "implemented," after making inspections and determining everything, nothing was coordinated. The units that sell cement agreed to sell a minimum of 50 tons, and some agreed to sell as much as 500 tons, with the total amount contracted being 2,050 tons. But perhaps they were just signing to be signing, because in the end they sold a total of only 110 tons. One unit that had agreed to sell 400 tons actually sold only 30 tons. Another unit that had agreed to sell 400 tons sold only 80 tons. The other units didn't sell any.

But there is even more to say. In the beginning, we thought that they had not been able to fulfill the cement contracts because of encountering temporary difficulties. But that was not the case at all! Looking though the old records, it became obvious that this "paper cement" matter had happened over and over. In 1985, 15 units signed commodity exchange contracts and agreed to sell 3,501 tons of cement to the city. But they actually sold only 264 tons. Many other places have done the same thing. That is, they have agreed to sell

goods but then failed to deliver. Some units have even signed contracts to sell 1,000 tons, but they have sold exactly...zero tons!

That is not all. In 1984, 10 units in that locality contracted to sell 2,575 tons of cement to the city. By the end of the year, they had delivered only 295 tons. One unit even provided subject material for "Commercial Laughs" because it had contracted to sell one bag of cement to three places. The province approved having the unit sell 100 tons of cement to the city in exchange for commodities. The unit contracted to deliver 260 tons to Precinct 1 and another 200 tons to both Binh Thanh and Tan Binh wards. There were only 100 tons of cement, but the unit had contracted to sell more than 600 tons!

One proverb says that "paper is very patient." Not only has this happened in the past, but there are signs that it is continuing to happen. This gives rise to a question. Both the purchaser and the seller know about this. And so why do we continue to sign commodity exchange contracts and buy and sell cement on paper? Stamped contracts are just documents for "correct cause and strong words." The "back side" of the contracts are where the buyers and sellers "calculate" things, which are not recorded in the contract and which few people know about.

If socialist commerce doesn't put a stop to such dishonest business practices soon, buy and sell according to the contracts, and state the prices openly and clearly, this will just create more loopholes that negative elements can use. And what about reestablishing order in distribution and circulation and at the markets?

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

SECURITY FORCES WORK TO MAINTAIN ORDER

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 May 86 p 1

[Article by H. N.: "Municipal Public Security Forces Begin To Solve the Sector's Problems Based on the Ideas and Suggestions of the People's Councils and Electorate"]

[Text] After receiving the Municipal People's Council's notice on the suggestions and ideas of the electorate on matters pertaining to the duties of the municipal public security forces, the Board of Directors of the Municipal Public Security Forces instructed the Police Command Section to inspect and guide the ward and district public security forces and the offices in concentrating on solving the problems mentioned by the voters. The public security forces must have plans to maintain public order and security in the Mong bridge zone (Subprecinct 12, Precinct 4), Lane 148 between subprecincts 8 and 10 in Precinct 4, the Chong bridge zone (Subprecinct 9, Precinct 4), the Ton Dan intersection in subprecincts 10 and 4 in Precinct 4, and the Nguyen Van Troi market zone in subprecincts 22, 23, and 24 in Precinct 3. Social order in these places is in turmoil, and the people are quite upset. The security forces in precincts 4, 8 and 11 and Phu Nhuan Ward must provide household registrations for the youths in the military and the assault youths who have completed their tours of duty and returned to the city. In the past, the Municipal People's Committee guided dividing the work and decentralizing things to have the subwards register births, deaths, and marriages. The Police Command Section has instructed the ward, district, subward, and village public security forces to turn matters over to the people's committees. But to date, many of the ward, district, subward, and village people's committees have not done anything because they lack full-time cadres. The Board of Directors of the Municipal Public Security Forces has directed the ward and district public security forces to continue making proposals to the ward and district people's committees in order to carry out this work well. The Board of Directors of the Municipal Public Security Forces has also guided the ward and district public security forces and offices in concentrating on opposing speculation and illegal trading activities.

On this occasion, the director of the Municipal Public Security Forces wants to remind the ward, district, subward, and village public security forces that they must maintain regular contact with the people's councils and implement the ideas of the various echelon people's councils in their sphere of responsibility.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

EXTORTION PROBLEMS AT HANOI PORT DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 May 86 p 2

[Article by Le Thuan, deputy head of the Marine Police Bureau: "Put a Stop to Extortion at Hanoi Port"]

[Text] Hanoi Port is the "stomach" of the city. This port handles large quantities of strategic commodities. For example, each month it receives tens of thousands of tons of grain for the capital and a number of other places.

With its functions, the Marine Police Bureau, together with the Hai Ba Trung Ward public security forces, has proposed and taken steps to implement a number of measures aimed at actively preventing and opposing criminal activities and negative phenomena here.

The method being used is to discuss things with the sectors that send vehicles to pick up goods at Hanoi Port and get them to implement a number of stipulations. The principal means is mobilization and organization in conjunction with punishment, with mobilization and organization being primary. The problem is very complex. Take communications, for example. On the average, about 300 vehicles come here each day to pick up goods. Each vehicle wants to pick up its goods first, and so maintaining order is a difficult struggle. Many agencies and sectors are very pleased that this situation has improved.

But recently, a new problem has arisen at the port, a problem that is causing great worry for many sectors and people. When vehicles arrive at the port to pick up goods, especially rice, money is extorted from the drivers.

On 14 April 1986, Nguyen Dinh Thong, who is with the port's 25 March Stevedoring Unit, was caught redhanded trying to extort money from the driver of a vehicle who had come to pick up goods. Thong confessed that his gang did this frequently and that this had become a "rule." Each time a driver came to pick up goods, if he wanted to get them quickly and if he wanted "nice" goods and bags that were not torn, he had to pay them a bribe. A vehicle carrying 4-5 tons had to pay 150 dong. If the driver had only 100 dong, Thong threw it back at him. Vehicles with a capacity of 8-9 tons had to pay 200 dong.

Transport Corporation No 3 frequently sent vehicles to pick up grain for shipment to the front lines. Many of the drivers became resigned to having to pay these bribes. Thong made 2,200 dong a day from 14 trucks. He and his

friends spent some of the money on food and drink. They divided the rest, with each receiving 200 dong.

For vehicles from the Hanoi Grain Transport Group, Thong charged each 4-5 ton vehicle 20-30 dong. Each 8-9 ton vehicle was charged 50-100 dong. Members of Thong's gang included Cuc, Hao, Thieu, Thanh, and Hung.

A similar crime took place at 1400 hours on 22 May 1986 at port Storehouse 4. The public security forces arrested Tran Van Chung and Nguyen Ngoc Thanh, workers subordinate to the 25 March unit. The two criminals took 700 dong from drivers from Group 3. The two drivers, Vu Dinh Dat and Pham Van Muu, charged that they had been forced to pay bribes to the stevedores. If they refused, the stevedores would not unload the goods, or they would tear bags in the process in order to spill the rice. Because of this, much rice would be lost during transport. And when they reached their destination, they would have to pay compensation.

However, as mentioned above, while many people knew that this was wrong, because they didn't dare oppose this, this gradually became a "rule," a "regular fee," and a "mechanism." In the end, it was the state and the people who "paid." Because none of the drivers paid the money out of their own pocket. They got the money from their organization. This was regarded as a "negative expense."

We propose:

1. A criminal law propaganda campaign using many forms should be launched among the workers at the port and the drivers. Loudspeakers should be used to cite the good people, good work examples, accuse the criminals, and disseminate necessary stipulations.
2. Drivers and agencies with vehicles must resolutely refuse to pay bribes. The transport units all agree on this. But to do this, there must be a struggle process among the cadres and workers at the port. This is in the interests of the cadres and workers at the port. The port has many elements. The great majority of the cadres and workers are good people who have had nothing to do with the above criminal activities. If the bad elements are allowed to continue these activities, this will give a bad name to the entire organization.
3. It is also possible that policemen and public security forces at the port have covered up the activities of these criminals. We hope that everyone will watch for signs of this. The main shortcoming today is that the police do not have a lofty spirit of responsibility, and they are not determined to wage a resolute struggle against such activities. Thus, in this self-criticism and criticism campaign, we must define the responsibilities and implement effective measures to prevent and oppose these criminal activities. However, the public security forces can't solve this problem by themselves. Many sectors and people must show sympathy and provide support.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON LOCAL MILITARY WORK

BK160617 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jun 86

[16 June NHAN DAN editorial: "Satisfactorily Carry Out Local Military Work"]

[Text] Local military work--an important component of the party's military task--occupies a strategic position in the cause of building the all-people national defense and conducting the people's war for national defense. Local military work must be carried out by the entire people under the leadership of the local party organizations and under the guidance and supervision of the local administration and the local military organ concerned.

Implementing the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland, many areas, while striving to resolve pressing socioeconomic requirements, have given constant and attentive care to local military work. They have scored many achievements in combat, combat readiness, and combat support in the fight against the enemy's border-nibbling war and multifaceted war of sabotage. They have striven to combine economic construction with national defense and vice versa and to build an armed force comprising three categories of troops, including a regular, standardized, and modern army, and a well-trained powerful reserve force. They have fully implemented all army rear policies and have intensively and extensively instilled in the entire people a sense of national defense and the idea of organizing civil defense.

Through the diversified practice of local military work by various provinces, cities, special zones, precincts, and districts, on the in-land border line and offshore islands and on other lines in the rear, it is noted that many villages, districts, and provinces have carried out local military work satisfactorily and that they have obtained many valuable experiences on various aspects of the work.

Those northern border districts such as Vi Xuyan, Cao Loc, Muong Khuong, Trung Khanh, Muong Te, and Binh Lieu are revamping the on-site strength of their border areas. Those localities in the rear such as Long An, Tien Giang, Son Be, Dong Nai, Guang Nam-Danang, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh cities have been dynamic and creative in guiding the combination of national defense with economic construction and in providing assistance in manpower, money, morale, and materials to various localities in the northern border areas as well as to various divisional groups of army volunteers now

on internationalist mission, thus being worthy of a prop and also the strategic rear area of the people's war for national defense.

These achievements and experiences obtained from the practice of local military work during the stage of national construction and defense show that to carry out local military work satisfactorily, we must firmly grasp the party's political and military lines and must rely on the strength of the people. Meanwhile, local party committee echelons, local administrations, and local military organs must uphold their political duty and must be determined to fulfill all assigned military missions and develop their dynamism and creativity in resolving new problems arising from the current situation.

The reactionaries in the Beijing leadership, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are waging a border-nibbling war and multifaceted war of sabotage against our people while stepping up their activities against the Lao and Cambodian revolutions. Their schemes are very crafty and malicious. Their strategy and their hostile policy toward our people remain unchanged. Instead, they have proved to be more frenzied.

Our entire party, army, and people must increase our unity and vigilance, uphold our revolutionary heroism and our determination to achieve self-reliance and self-support, and strive to implement the two strategic tasks to successfully construct socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

To fulfill our national defense task and to build a standardized and modernized people's army, we must vigorously strengthen the all-people national defense, improve local military work, and build a firm home front. We must consistently pay attention to building a firm and comprehensive militia and self-defense forces to serve as a base for national defense and security tasks at grass roots units, strengthening a strong reserve force, and expanding and consolidating the village combat and district military fortress system, especially at the border, coastal areas, on islands, and other key regions.

We must educate and enhance the military background for people in each locality--especially the youths--coordinate with various echelons, sectors, and the local people to contribute to fulfilling vital requirements for combat and combat readiness tasks, and satisfactorily carry out policies on strengthening local rear services. All these tasks are very important and necessary.

We must firmly combine the two strategic tasks in all aspects of local military work. There are many forms and measures that we can apply to combine national defense with economic construction and vice versa; and to combine production with combat readiness. We must arrange into order all tasks relating to local military work ranging from leadership, commanding, to organization. All activities to fulfill these tasks must be clearly defined in compliance with reality, especially the new economic management system set forth by resolution of the party Central Committee eighth plenum, that is, to resolutely eliminate bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shift to socialist accounting and business system.

Local military work manifests the correct and creative guideline of our party's military policy. It is also the fine tradition of our people in military organizations for defeating the enemy and for national construction and defense.

Various echelons of party committees, the administration, and local military organizations must firmly grasp the party's military policy, rely on the people's strength, and consistently pay attention to and fulfill all tasks relating to local military work.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL OCCUPANTS PROSECUTED--More than 60 cases of people occupying buildings illegally have been discovered in the city. The Building and Land Service is preparing files for each case. These will be sent to the agencies and localities to have them take action against the violators. It has been suggested that the cases be brought before the collectives for review and prosecution during the self-criticism and criticism campaign. Following that, in cooperation with the agencies, the Building and Land Service will prosecute the offenders according to the law. In serious cases, the service will file lawsuits. The service is conducting investigations in order to determine how state-controlled housing is being used in the city. The cadres and people should inform the Building and Land Service, the state's judicial agencies, and the press about the illegal use of buildings, including cases in which building and land cadres and personnel accept bribes, violate the procedures and policies, or are involved in negative activities in providing housing.
[Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 May 86 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209/639

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

BERLIN DELEGATION PAYS RESPECTS TO LE DUAN

OW121701 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA 12 July--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), the People's Chamber, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the National Front of the German Democratic Republic paid their last homage to Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy in Berlin on 11 July.

The delegation was led by Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber.

The GDR leaders put the following entry in the condolences book: "With boundless grief, we bow to the memory of Comrade Le Duan, a friend, a comrade, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party of Vietnam and a close comrade-in-arms of President Ho Chi Minh. We remember with great emotion the great contributions of Comrade Le Duan who devoted all his life to the struggle for national liberation and socialism, for peace and understanding among nations. We will never forget his contributions to consolidating the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples."

The same day, tens of thousands of people from different parts of the GDR came to the Vietnamese Embassy to pay their last homage to General Secretary Le Duan.

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CSO: 4200/1206

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

SRV'S NHAN DAN RAPS JAPAN'S LPD ELECTION WIN

BK091656 Hong Xong AFP in English 1619 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, 9 July (AFP)--Vietnam Wednesday slammed Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), fresh from a sweeping election victory, for its pro-American policy.

In the biggest election victory in Japan since World War II, the LDP won 300 seats in Sunday's elections for the 512-member House of Representatives.

In an article on the election results, the Vietnamese Communist Party paper NHAN DAN, said the LDP victory would enable Mr Nakasone to introduce "more and more reactionary" internal and foreign affairs policies.

Japan's policy under the conservatives has benefitted the "capitalist cliques" and strengthened military and political ties with the United States, according to NHAN DAN.

The paper added that the Washington-Tokyo "axis" posed a threat to peace and security in South East Asia.

Congratulating the Japanese Communist Party, which maintained their pre-election strength of 26 in the House of Representatives NHAN DAN described their performance as "a victory."

The daily said the poor showing of the Japan Socialist Party and the opposition was the result of divisions between the leftist parties.

The Vietnamese press frequently launch violent attacks against Japan's foreign policies, particularly its alliance with Washington, but it rarely comments on internal affairs, observers noted.

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CSO: 4200/1206

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

MONGOLIAN LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON NATIONAL DAY

OW111125 Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA 11 July--Vietnamese party and state leaders have extended their greetings to Mongolian Party and State leaders on the 65th National Day of Mongolia today (11 July).

The message, addressed by State Council President Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural; and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

"Over the past 65 years, under the correct leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, enjoying great assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Mongolian people have made a historic big leap forward, taking the country from a backward feudal regime to socialism, bypassing the state of capitalist development, and scored great achievements in national construction.

Mongolia today has become a socialist country with a strongly developing industry and agriculture, an advanced culture and science, and a constantly improved material and spiritual life of the working people. Together with the principled foreign policy of peace of the Mongolian party and government, those achievements have continually raised the international prestige and position of Mongolia and contributed to the strength of the socialist system and the common struggle of nations for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

Also on this occasion, National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach have extended their greetings to their Mongolian counterparts, Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel and Mangalyn Dugersuren respectively.

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CSO: 4200/1206

INTERNATIONAL, RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

FDR AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Hanoi VNA 26 June--Gert Heinrich Ahrens, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany, left here yesterday, concluding his term in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 26 Jun 86 OW] /12232

DELEGATION TO CSSR--Hanoi VNA 2 July--A delegation of the Ministry for Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs led by Minister Song Hao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left here today for a visit to Czechoslovakia. The visit is made at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Anti-Fascist War Veterans' Association. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 2 Jul 86 OW] /12232

JOINT SOVIET-VIETNAMESE DOCUMENTARY--Hanoi VNA 5 Jul--A documentary film titled "We Internationalists" is being jointly made by film makers in Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The film is about the work of specialists of Azerbaijan in helping Vietnam build its gas and oil industry, and about the close friendship and cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese workers. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 5 Jul 86 OW] /12232

SRV DELEGATION VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Hanoi VNA 9 July--A delegation of the Ministry for Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs led by Minister Song Hao, visited Czechoslovakia from 3-8 July, as guest of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Anti-Fascist War Veterans' Association. While in Czechoslovakia, Song Hao, who is also member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and his party held talks with leading officials of the host association in Prague and Bratislava. The delegation toured several localities including village and the Kachina Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Cooperative. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 9 Jul 86 OW] /12232

USSR EXHIBITS CONSUMER GOODS--Hanoi VNA 9 July--An exhibition of Vietnamese consumer goods for export was opened in Khabarovsk (USSR) yesterday with the assistance of the Soviet and Khabarovsk Chambers of Commerce and Industry and a representative of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade. The exhibits include garments, knitwear, leather hats and shoes, woolen carpets, fresh and canned fruits, vegetables, wickerwork and applied art articles. This exhibition, drawing 13 Vietnamese manufacturing and import-export organizations, will last till 18 July. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 9 Jul 86 OW] /12232

ALBANIAN ARMY DAY MARKED--Hanoi VNA 10 July--Albanian Ambassador Syria Laze has given a reception here marking the 43rd Army Day of Albania. It was attended by Lieutenant General Vu Xuan Chiem, vice defence minister; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the International Department of the party Central Committee; Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the International Department of the party CC and secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples; and many others. A meeting for the same purpose has been held by the Engineering Corps Command in the presence of the Albanian ambassador. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 11 Jul 86 OW] /12232

VIETNAMESE-ITALIAN COOPERATION--Hanoi VNA 11 July--Agreement was reached between a delegation of the central coastal province of Binh Tri Thien and a trade delegation of its Italian sister region of Emilia-Romagna during its 10-day visit to Vietnam ending 8 July. This agreement provides for Emilia-Romagna's help to Binh Tri Thien in agricultural development. Another agreement was also signed by the guest delegation and a delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry on trade exchange between Vietnam and Emilia-Romagna. During its visit, the Italian delegation, led by Pierluigi Bersani, in charge of labour and vocational training in the region, toured Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Binh Tri Thien Province. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0815 GMT 11 Jul 86 OW] /12232

AMITY SOCIETY SUPPORTS STRUGGLE--Hanoi VNA 12 July--The Vietnam-DRPK Friendship Association, the Committee for Support for DRPK have voiced the Vietnamese people's support for the statement on 23 June 1986 of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at turning the Korean peninsula into a peace and nuclear-free area. In a message to the DRPK-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Vietnamese mass organizations demanded that the U.S. Government and the South Korean Administration respond to the well-intentioned proposals of the DRPK. The message affirmed the consistent support for the just struggle of the fraternal Korean people aimed at eliminating tension in the Korean peninsula and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 12 Jul 86 OW] /12232

CSO; 4200/1206

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

HAI PHONG PARTY COMMITTEE DECIDES ON HOLDING CONGRESSES

Hai Phong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "Eighteenth Congress of Executive Committee of Municipal Party Organization Decides To Hold Party Organization Congress, Convene Ninth Plenum of the Municipal Party Organization at Beginning of October 1986"]

[Text] The 18th Conference of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Party Organization met on 25 and 26 March 1986.

Comrade Doan Duy Thanh, a member of the Party Central Committee and Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, presided over the conference.

Comrade Le Danh Xuong, Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, disseminated the Party's directives on carrying out self-criticism and criticism within the Party and on holding the 19th Congress of the Municipal Party Organization and party organization congresses at all levels.

The municipal party organization is approaching the coming congress with a spirit of enthusiasm, pride, and confidence over the great accomplishments during the past 5 years. Many economic-social goals set by the Eighth Congress of the Municipal Party Organization were met and surpassed. Although there are still difficulties and deficiencies, they are being actively resolved and there is a steady upward advance in accordance with the predetermined direction and models, which have been effectively tested in actual practice.

In order to fulfill the requirements that were set forth, before holding the party congresses at all levels the party leadership cadres and party members must carry out self-criticism and criticism in order to improve their leadership ability and organize the implementation of the Party's lines, strengthen ideological and organizational unity in the Party, improve the organization and discipline of cadres and party members, strengthen relations between the Party and the masses, and create conditions for understanding and doing a good job of implementing the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress, the resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Municipal party Organization, and the resolutions of party congresses at all levels.

Self-criticism and criticism must be strict, incisive, self-enlightened, truthful, constructive, and unifying. The upper echelon must set a good example for the lower echelon and leadership cadres must set good examples for party members. In addition to self-criticism and criticism it is necessary to apply corrective measure in order to bring about a true transformation and increase the confidence of the cadres, the party members and the masses. The party organization congresses at all levels are a broad and deep political activity campaign which must be closely guided before, during, and after the congresses.

The 18th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the municipal party organization decided that the echelons and party members must complete self-criticism and criticism by April 1986. The basic-level party organization congresses must be completed in May and June, and in the agricultural sector they must be completed before the 5th month-spring harvest. The party organization congresses at the district, precinct, and equivalent levels must be completed in July and August. The Ninth Party Congress will be held at the beginning of October 1986.

The executive committee of the municipal party organization is confident that on the basis of profound understanding of resolutions 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Party Central Committee and the resolutions of the Municipal Party Committee, and the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee, the party organization, soldiers, and people of the municipality must manifest dynamism and creativity, endeavor to surpass the 1986 plan norms, achieve accomplishments worthy of celebrating the Party organization congresses at all levels, the Ninth Congress of the Municipal Party Congress, and the Sixth Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/611

HAI PHONG MUNICIPAL CADRE CONFERENCE HELD

Hai Phong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 30 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Municipal Cadre Conference"]

[Text] During the 3-day period of 27, 28, and 29 March 1986 the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee held a municipal cadre conference to fully explain the Party's resolutions and directives on urgent measures to correctly implement the Resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee on carrying out criticism and self-criticism, holding the Ninth Congress of the Municipal Party Organization and party congresses at all levels, strengthening the Party's leadership of the youth work, and the military line and the present military mission.

Comrade Doan Duy Thanh, a member of the Party Central committee and Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, and comrade Le Danh Xuong, Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, presided over the conference.

The conference heard comrade Le Danh Xuong discuss the urgent measures intended to correctly implement the Resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the directives of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee on carrying out self-criticism and criticism and holding the Ninth Congress of the Municipal Party Organization and the party congresses at all levels.

The conference heard the following speakers:

Comrade Dao Huong Thanh, a member of the Municipal Party Committee and head of the Organization Department of the Municipal Party Committee, guided the ideological work plan to serve the party congresses at all levels.

Comrade Nguyen Tien Phong, deputy head of the Central Civilian Proselytizing Department, passed on the contents of Political Bureau Resolution No 26 on strengthening the Party's leadership of the youth work.

Comrade Tran Thi Thanh Tho, a member of the Standing Committee and head of the Municipal Party Committee, gave a preliminary report on the implementation of Resolution No 39 of the Standing committee of the Municipal Party Committee on strengthening the youth work in the new period and disseminated Directive

No 30 of the Municipal Party Committee on a number of immediate tasks in the implementation of Political Bureau Resolution No 26 on strengthening the Party's leadership of the youth work.

Maj Gen Nguyen Truong Xuan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and commander of the Municipal Military Command, reported on the local military work.

Maj Gen Do Manh Dao, deputy political commander of Military Region 3, passed on the results of the Political Bureau resolution on the immediate military missions.

Recapitulating the conference, comrade Doan Duy Thanh stressed a number of tasks that must be carried out in the self-criticism and criticism campaign in preparation for the Sixth Party Congress, the Ninth Congress of the Municipal Party Organization, and the party congresses at all levels. By means of the self-criticism and criticism campaign in preparation for the party congresses at all levels, the sectors must create a seething revolutionary atmosphere, have a strong degree of solidarity and unanimity, and have a spirit of pride and confidence in view of the great accomplishments during the past 5 years and the municipality's steady advance. All sectors, organs, precincts, and districts must learn a lesson from experience, change their ways of looking at things and working, be dynamic and creative, have a spirit of self-reliance, overcome difficulties, bring about a profound transformation in the economic-social situation, and accelerate the pace of socialist construction in the municipality. They must do a good job of applying urgent measures to correctly implement the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, do a good job of managing the market and prices, and ensure stable living conditions for the workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces, and people in the municipality. They must closely guide the security-national defense work, oppose the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction, manage society in accordance with the laws, eliminate social evils, strengthen protection of socialist property, and continue to make the municipality clean and attractive.

The Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee admonished the echelons, sectors, precincts, and districts must organize thorough explanations of the resolutions and directives of the Party to each cadre and party member, and closely combine guidance of the permanent tasks, especially the key tasks, with guidance of the party committees at all levels, while at the same time launching a mass emulation movement to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress, the Ninth Congress of the Municipal Party Committee, and the party congress at their echelon, bring about everywhere an atmosphere of enthusiasm and confidence as we approach the Party Congress, and promote the municipality's political, economic, and social activities.

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CSO: 4209/611

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

READERS WRITE LETTERS ON PARTY CONGRESSES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 9 May 86 p 4

[Contributing Opinions About Party Congress column: "Eliminate the Evil of Gift Giving; Promptly Rectify the Intermediate Echelon; Municipal Party Committee Should Closely Guide Self-Criticism and Criticism in Weak and Deficient Basic Party Units; Strictly Punish Black Marketers and People Who Earn Illegal Livelihoods"]

[Text] I recommend that we struggle to immediately eliminate the present custom of gift-giving, for that is a bad custom and an ugly practice which leads to collusion, thievery, and bribery.

For a long time now gift-giving has been a custom on the part of some cadres and organs. It is a matter of "respectful greetings in the morning, invitations at noon, and gift-giving in the afternoon," of personnel giving gifts to bosses, one organ spending funds to give gifts to another organ, and the lower echelon giving gifts to the upper echelon.

Many leadership cadres of the corporations, organs, enterprises, etc., especially the leads of organs and party members, accept gifts, if not many then at least a few. At first there was little gift giving, but gradually the custom developed that if no gifts are given there are hard feelings, such as the case of the head of the Technical Equipment General Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, which was published in the newspaper TUOI TRE. That custom easily corrupts cadres and party members.

The workers and laboring people are endeavoring to work to benefit the state, the organ, and the unit. At the same time, the organs and units use some of their profits to give gifts to individuals. Individuals who want to be protected or assisted must give gifts to their bosses. That evil has brought about many harmful consequences.

Therefore, it is necessary to bring an immediate end to the evil practice of giving gifts.

Vo Cong
Subprecinct 24, Precinct 5

Just after the liberation, due to the organization requirements of the central government, the ministries, general departments, etc., have resident elements in Ho Chi Minh City to monitor the situation, help the southern provinces make recommendations to the ministries and the central government so that guidance of the economic, cultural, transformation, and other tasks can be specific and timely.

In the process of development those resident elements have had very large and cumbersome appurtenances and increasingly larger numbers of personnel and cadres. They have become an intermediate echelon the rectification of which requires prompt attention.

Ngoc Danh
Subprecinct 11, Precinct 5

In addition to the basic Party units that have been recognized by the Municipal Party Committee as being strong and pure units in 1985, there are still many basic Party units which were weak and deficient. There were still many general departments and general corporations which were very important organs in developing the national economy, which had no strong and pure Party units.

Therefore, so that the present political activity campaign can meet the quality requirements, such as Directive 79 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, we recommend that the Municipal Party Committee continue to directly and closely guide the self-criticism and criticism of the weak and deficient Party units, especially those in ministries, general corporations, bureaus, etc. It is necessary to openly report in the press the results of self-criticism and criticism of representative weak and deficient basic Party units, especially self-criticism and criticism of party members with authority in those basic Party units.

Chu Thanh Hai
Procurate Cadre School
27 Nguyen Trung Truc
Precinct 1

As citizens living in a new society, we are very proud of the changes in the city after the liberation. The government has done many things which the old regime thought could not be accomplished.

However, there are still some rather important things the government has not yet been able to accomplish, which has considerably affected the cultural and material lives of the people, sullied the atmosphere, contributed to making life more difficult, and affected the people's confidence in the Party.

We hope the question why the dishonest merchants and people who make their livings illegally still exist and live a decadent life, as if challenging the law.

Why are merchants who deal in precious metals, precious stones, blackmarket POL, etc., still active?

Why do blackmarket ticket sellers at cinemas or cultural performances still charge art lovers 10 to 20 times the price of the ticket. Furthermore, their activities are practically open and they have caused disorderly scenes at the theaters. At the train stations the black market in ticket is still flourishing and they need not conceal their activities. It is very difficult to buy official tickets. Since there is much confusion and disorder and the tickets are hard to buy, people who are frustrated or afraid of being jostled about must tighten their belts and use their savings for such negative things.

A long explanation is not required for everyone to understand the serious harm done by such dishonest merchants and people who earn their livings illegally.

We ardently hope that our governmental administration will take corrective steps so that in the near future the only path for such people will be to change over to an honest livelihood.

5616
CSO: 4209/614

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

LAXNESS OF DISTRICT CPV COMMITTEE, SECURITY COMMAND CRITICIZED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Q.N.: "Nha Be Cadres, Public Security Forces Contribute Ideas, Criticize District CPV Committee and Public Security Command Section"]

[Text] On 8 May 1986, almost 100 cadres and public security forces from Nha Be District contributed many ideas to the district CPV committee and Public Security Command Section during the session to contribute ideas to the self-review documents of the CPV committee and command section. The district cadres and public security forces criticized the CPV committee for allowing the party chapters of the Public Order and Security Police Unit, the security guard police, and the political and economic security forces to be lax in carrying on activities and allowing many cadres and security personnel to violate discipline, which requires their removal from the sector. The work style of the CPV committee is still bureaucratic, and it doesn't deal resolutely with party members who have violated discipline.

Many criticized the review documents of the district CPV committee and Public Security Command Section for being too general. The CPV committee and command section have not inspected and supervised the party chapters, committees, units, and village public security forces frequently to see if they are implementing the resolutions. In cadre work, the command section has not taken bold steps to bring younger people into the ranks. It lacks confidence in young, talented people. Because of the emphasis on structure, one-third of the party committee members lack leadership skills. Because of this, guidance and leadership results have been poor.

Political and ideological education is not carried on regularly in the units. Thus, cadres often drink and gamble and engage in corruption, which requires that they be expelled from the sector.

Within the CPV committee, people are too considerate of each other. They try to avoid things and cover up for each other. They have not carried on self-criticism and criticism regularly. The chief and deputy chief of the district public security forces rarely visit remote villages.

11943
CSO: 4209/637

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

WRITER SUGGESTS IDEAS FOR IMPROVING PARTY, CADRE WORK

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 May 86 p 1

[Contribute Ideas to the Party Congress column]

[Text] Contribute Ideas on Cadre Work

In response to the political activities campaign to contribute ideas to building the party, I would like to contribute the following ideas:

1. As for opposing negative aspects, today, a number of people (including a number of party members) say that even though criticism and self-criticism is being carried on actively, this will not achieve anything. Only people at lower echelons are being prosecuted. No action is being taken against people in higher echelons. This is a discrepancy that must be opposed. Today, it is essential to oppose negative aspects and purify the ranks. But that is a problem that must be solved over the long term. It can't be solved during this campaign. In order to eliminate the negative aspect mentioned above, besides providing education, the party must deal with the negative aspects in a resolute and speedy manner regardless of which echelon or sector is involved.

2. The party must make bold changes in cadres in accord with the new situation. As compared with the requirements of the revolution, every country lacks highly talented cadres. A communist party can never be satisfied with what it has but must always strive for something higher and better. This is a revolutionary demand. Thus, the shortage of cadres needed to carry out the revolutionary tasks is very serious in our country, and this is difficult to accept. The party should boldly give real tasks to the young cadres who meet the standards.

3. Because of the above problems, standards must be set for cadres. In doing this, besides the requirements concerning political and occupational standards, moral qualities, and educational standards, we must give attention to age. Sectors and echelons that have set standards for cadres must apply the standards resolutely and not show special consideration. Only by doing things this way will it be possible to satisfy the requirements of the situation and encourage the cadres to study and actively think about improving the work. Today, a number of older comrades with very poor skills are still in charge of tasks that are too difficult (as compared with their capabilities). If younger

people are not given a chance to manifest their talents and if they become subjective and passive, how can they do a good job when they take over later on? (This problem is even more prevalent in the state administrative and management agencies.)

4. Today, in a number of sectors, organizational work and party expansion are too rigid. There is discrimination against a number of people because of their family's historical circumstances (for example, relatives participated in the old system) even though these are talented and enthusiastic people who have done a good job for more than 10 years. They have developed an inferiority complex, and this has led to negative aspects and discontent. Naturally, in both cadre work and party expansion, much attention must be given to quality and political standards. But the party should give appropriate attention to these people. Besides this, if these people do not meet the political standards because of the requirements of the sector, the organization should be frank with them and take steps to enable them to transfer to another sector. They should not be kept in their present job if it means that they will always be last in line for a promotion.

5. I am not qualified as a linguist and so I can't analyze the words "chair" and "umbrella." But these have appeared in daily life for a long time now. Clearly, the word "chair" includes the idea of personal interest. But it doesn't make sense to assume that a person has made good contributions to the revolution just because he has a "chair." Reality has shown that those who cling to their "chairs" must have "umbrellas." The more firmly that they cling to their "chair," the more unworthy they are of that "chair." Because most of them think only about themselves and not about the interests of the majority. There have recently been cases in which cadres who lack skills have resolutely refused to take classes because of their fear of losing their "chairs." Middle-aged cadres who hold middle-echelon positions have tried to retire. And "overly distressed" cadres have forgotten to retire even though the organization has reminded them many times. These outmoded viewpoints must be eliminated.

6. Recently, the press contributed many ideas to the Municipal Housing and Land Sector. This sector has begun to implement many measures to correct the shortcomings. This is very praiseworthy. But other sectors have kept very quiet. The Price Commission, for example, should make a public statement, because something needs to be done about prices.

7. Finally, I want to say that the party and authorities must be much more open and bold regarding most of the problems of the party so that the people can contribute ideas and suggest plans (the only exceptions are problems that concern national defense and national security). Clearly, dealing with the negative aspects and mistakes can only make our party and administration stronger and make it more difficult for the enemy to distort things (because we have already revealed everything and spoken the truth). And the people will have greater trust in the party. (How could the enemy distort the truth?)

I hope that after this campaign, the party will create a wholesome environment for carrying out the country's important tasks. (Le Ha, Subprecinct 7, Precinct 1)

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CSO: 4209/637

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

WRITERS: OVERCOME SHORTCOMINGS, STRENGTHEN CADRES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Contribute Ideas to the Party Congress column]

[Text] The Importance of the Party Congresses at the Various Echelons Must Be Understood Thoroughly in Order To Achieve Good Results Beginning at the Primary Level

The results of the primary level party congresses are very important, because the primary level echelon is where the masses are organized to carry out the positions and policies of the party and state, and it has direct contact with the masses. Thus, to fulfill the requirements when holding primary level congresses this time, necessary support and guidance must be provided. The situation in which things are done in a rough and slipshod manner is still relatively widespread. Following the old and outmoded ways is still a rather serious problem.

The place where I live was chosen as a test point, but it, too, is falling into the old habits. The results have been very limited. Specifically:

1. The CPV Committee's summary report does not make a distinction between the shortcomings of the CPV Committee in leadership, the shortcomings of the regime in organization and implementation, and the weaknesses of the mass organizations. It simply advances general reasons.
2. The committee echelons have made criticism and self-criticism, but they have not gone into things deeply. They have simply mentioned a number of achievements and a few very simple shortcomings. No individuals in the committee echelons have been named, and nothing has been said about whether they have or have not completed their tasks. No distinction has been made between the leadership of the party and the management of the administration.
3. Nothing has been said about prosecuting party members who commit violations. People have been too considerate of others. Things have been concealed, a rosy picture has been painted, and the shortcomings have been ignored. It is as if the mistakes don't exist, including the glaring mistakes.

4. The result of all this is that no proposals have been made for correcting the mistakes, and no guidelines have been given for carrying out the tasks. There has been confusion and great pressure.

5. As for personnel, there is a targetted roster. If reviews, criticism, and self-criticism have not been made, what is the basis for making predictions and exchanges? This point clearly reflects the subjective situation and the failure to grasp that the requirement of this congress is to purify the ranks of party members so that the "people trust the party, and the party has confidence in the people." Unless this is done, the contributions of the party members and laboring people will be just a formality. When collectives have made contributions in a zealous and responsible manner, a number of comrades in positions of power at the primary level have used the argument that "according to district CPV committee guidelines, this primary level party congress is like a regular congress. If we continue to review party members, how can the committee echelon carry on the congress!"

I think that there is still time. If we take immediate action to correct the shortcomings, the various echelon party congresses will achieve the results hoped for by the party and masses. But if nothing is done, the results of the congresses will be greatly limited. (Nguyen Van Duong, Precinct 1, Cu Chi)

So That the People Have Real Control

Manifestations of collective ownership rights at the primary level are the people's councils and the trade union, youth, and women's organizations. But in many places, these organizations are just vague shadows.

For example, local authorities who act in a bureaucratic and overbearing manner create difficulties for the masses and oppress the masses. These shortcomings reflect on the people's councils. The people's councils don't meet to find the causes of the shortcomings or help the people's committees implement measures to correct the shortcomings. They just allow negative aspects to grow.

People call the trade unions and youth unions at a number of enterprises "do nothing" organizations because they lack a spirit of initiative and do not represent the legitimate interests of the workers.

The reason is that the mechanism is centralized, conservative, and slow-moving. It is characterized by bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies. "Revolutionary mandarins" have appeared. They will inevitably lead the people's councils, trade unions, and youth unions to "their side," or they will destroy the struggle and not carry out their duties. I would like to propose the following:

The party committee echelons, from the primary level on up, should take action to enable the mass organizations and people's councils to carry out their duties in accord with the law.

The method of electing people to the various echelon people's councils should be improved. The local party bases should provide firm leadership so that the masses understand things and nominate candidates. Cadres who violate the people's collective ownership rights should be dealt with appropriately.

As for young cadres, the party must give attention to strengthening their courage. Because many of today's young cadres are worried about many things. Because of the bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies environment, in which many degenerate and degraded key cadres like flattery and are afraid of frank talk, many young cadres flatter others and take advantage of the situation. They have slipped into the party in order to do "this and that" and enrich themselves. Their ideals are vague, and they lack the courage to wage a struggle.

I suggest that the party find out who these young cadres are and train them in an environment of struggling against negative aspects, opposing outmoded mechanisms, and supporting the new mechanisms and new way of working so that the young forces of the party gain skills and become more virtuous and brave.

Today, in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism among the cadres and party members, I hope that the newspapers will promptly reflect the results so that readers can "take the pulse" of the changes in life and be prepared to contribute to building socialism in our country. For personal reasons, I have not signed my real name. However, that is my real work unit. I hope that SAIGON GIAI PHONG will continue to be the "voice of the people." (Quoc Bao, Federated Electrical Machinery Enterprise)

11943
CSO: 4209/639

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TRAINING FOR CADRES--The Central Economic Management School in the city recently opened 1st-term classes to improve the economic management knowledge of high- and middle-level cadres. This is the first term to be organized based on the second cooperative agreement between the governments of Vietnam and the Soviet Union to train and increase the economic management knowledge of high- and middle-level cadres. In implementing the first cooperative agreement, the school coordinated things with Soviet instructors and trained more than 7,000 students in 12 terms. This time, along with taking basic science courses and going deeply into improving management, the 400 students will be informed about the economic themes recently adopted at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They will also discuss our party's draft political report to be presented at the coming congress. Besides this, the students will visit and observe many progressive commercial production units, which will tell them about their real experiences. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 May 86 pp 1, 4] 11943

CSO: 4209/638

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

COMMERCIAL DEALINGS AMONG CORPORATIONS CRITICIZED

Hai Phong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Mar 86 p 4

[Market Management Handbook column by: "Nguoi Quan Ly" (Manager)]

[Text] At present the situation of commercial dealings between one corporation and another to take advantage of price disparities and to include those transactions in calculating income and profits still exists. The situation of internal distribution, selling goods according to letters of introduction, orders, etc., also continues to exist, sometimes surreptitiously and sometimes openly, which creates negative phenomena on the market. The following are a few examples:

The Level-I Cloth and Yarn Corporation sold to the Department Store 1,740 meters of "valyde" cloth. But the Department Store representatives who went to pick up the cloth did not take it back to the warehouse but sold it to a merchant at the very gate of the Level-I Corporation to take advantage of the price difference.

The Grain Corporation sold eight tons of flour to the marketing cooperative of Trai Chuoi subprecinct. Half of the payment was transferred to its account and half was paid in cash. That cooperative, which did not have authorization to deal in grain, sold all of the flour to the merchant Nguyen Thi My and lent her storage space. She was discovered when she was selling two tons of flour to the illegal bread bakeries. The municipal market management unit dealt with case on the spot and confiscated all of the flour.

Recently consumers also learned that the Ngo Quyen industrial goods store at the Nga Nam wharf and the Hong Bang industrial goods store displayed Soviet table fans and women's watches, but did not sell them on a regular basis, but only in accordance with letters and orders.

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CSO: 4209/611

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

POOR MANAGEMENT OF FLOUR DECRIED

Hai Phong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 30 Mar 86 p 4

[Market Management Handbook column by "Nguoi Quan Ly" (Manager)]

[Text] Flour is a product under the unified management of the state. However, there have appeared on the market many private bread bakeries and bread-selling stalls. That proves that the sector's flour management is not yet close, which allows goods to find their way to the outside. In Le Chan Precinct alone, in the course of an inspection five families who had bread bakeries but who had not registered to engage in production and commerce were dealt with on the spot. They included Duong Vu Hoa at No 123 Chua Hang Street, Dien Dong Nguyen of No 42 Lu Hong alley, Ta Thi Lien of To Hieu Street, Nguyen Van Boi of No 42 Du Hang Workers' District, and Nguyen Thi Dinh of Cat Dai Subprecinct.

Something worthy of attention is the question of where those bread bakeries obtain their flour. I believe that if the inspection units restrict themselves to imposing monetary fines they cannot resolve that situation. The basic matter is to cut off source of supply of the flour. Without flour it will be difficult to them to operate. But the coordination of many echelons and sectors will be required to accomplish that.

If such all-round coordination is achieved it is certain that we will be able to do a better job of managing that strategic product of the state.

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CSO: 4209/611

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

NEW RETAIL PRICES ON COMMODITIES--The Municipal People's Committee recently issued a decision on the retail prices of fixed-quantity goods for workers and civil servants. Specifically, the stable retail prices of fixed-quantity goods for workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces, Category 1 and 2 wounded and sick soldiers, and students at colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools are as follows: a. ordinary non-glutinous rice, 4.50 dong per kg; b. pork loin, 45 dong per kg; c. Grade 1 refined sugar: 20 dong per kg; d. Grade 1 fish sauce, 10 dong per liter; e. Laundry detergent, 50 percent fatty acid, 20 dong per kg. The above retail prices go into effect on 1 June 1986. They apply to the fixed-quantity standards beginning in June 1986. Fixed-quantity goods for which standards were set prior to June 1986 and which have not all been sold are to be sold at the old prices. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 May 86 p 3] 11943

CSO: 4209/634

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

RESULTS IN SUBURBAN AFFORESTATION CAMPAIGN REPORTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 May 86 p 1

[Article by M.V.: "City Strives To Cover More Barren Land in the Suburbs in 1986; Growers Receive 50-80 Percent of the Profits From Afforestation"]

[Text] On 14 May, the Municipal People's Committee held a conference to discuss measures to implement the plan to afforest 3,100 hectares of concentrated forest and plant 10 million dispersed green plants in 1986. The aim is to virtually complete the work of providing a green ground cover for the barren land outside the city.

A special characteristic of this year's afforestation work is that this is being done based on a new mechanism. The localities must balance their budgets by promoting forestry activities in order to use the profits for afforestation. They must actively turn over land and forests to the production teams, cooperatives, and peasants. Those engaged in afforestation activities are to receive 50-80 percent of the profits earned from the afforestation activities. The wards, districts, and state farms and forests must organize things to plant trees on the spot in order to lower production costs and reduce transportation expenses to a minimum.

At the conference, Nguyen Vinh Nghiep, the vice chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, praised the afforestation movement of the rural districts during the past year and said that the various places must make an even greater effort in order to virtually complete covering the barren land this year, the 10th anniversary (1979-1986) of the city's afforestation movement in "everlasting gratitude to President Ho." He asked the localities to implement enthusiastically the motto "the state and people working together" in afforestation and to have rational procedures to ensure the rights of the growers. This is an important motive force in mobilizing all the people to participate in afforestation.

In 1985, the city afforested 3,388 hectares of concentrated forest, exceeding the plan by 69 percent, and planted 14.21 million dispersed plants, exceeding the plan by 42 percent. In this, good results were achieved in planting trees along 100 km of roads.

This year's afforestation campaign will get underway on 18 May.

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CSO: 4209/639

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

NORTHERN RICE CROP PREPARATION--Rice-growing provinces in northern Vietnam have mobilized more than 2,200 tractors to prepare soil on 300,000 hectares for the summer-autumn rice crop. Meanwhile, efforts are being made in consolidating the dike systems and sluices and antiflood and typhoon work. So far, 13 provinces have removed 2.2 million cubic meters of earth to strengthen the dike systems. They are determined to protect crops and people's lives in this rainy season. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/1206

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG TRANSFORMER STATION--Hanoi VNA 1 July--A 25,000 KVA transformer station has been built in Pho Cao, Hai Hung Province, with 30 km of 110 kv wire lines from Hai Duong Town to the station. The construction of the station has been funded and undertaken jointly by the state and the local people with Soviet experts' assistance. The station is providing power for the regulation of water for farming in Kim Thi and Phu Tien districts and for industrial production and domestic consumption in Hung Yen Town. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 1 Jul 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4200/1206

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

REPORTERS CRITICIZED FOR TAKING BRIBES, WRITING FALSE STORIES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 May 86 p 1

[Contribute to the Party Congress column]

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG would like to thank readers for contributing criticisms about the newspaper. If readers want to contribute specific ideas to SAIGON GIAI PHONG cadres and reporters, please send a letter to the Editor's Office.

The Press Must Oppose Negative Aspects Within Its Own Ranks

In preparation for the party congress, SAIGON GIAI PHONG has set up a letter box for contributing ideas to the party congress. I have a few ideas in the sphere of press news.

The news agencies and those who work in this sector are responsible for spreading propaganda and disseminating the lines, policies, and positions of the party and state to the people. At the same time, they reflect what is happening in productive labor and daily life and provide information on what the people are thinking and feeling so that the party and state can then put forth correct positions, methods, and policies that are in line with the situation and have good examples for study. Thus, those who work in this sector must be objective and honest. But there are many people who do not act like this. They use their position to do bad things and engage in negative activities. For example, when gathering the news, they "hint" that "gifts" must be given. When they are given gifts and treated to food and drink, they write stories that do not reflect reality at that locality or unit. Their stories are usually filled with exaggerations about the work being done there. Something that everyone knows is that many newspaper articles and stories are written about places that give gifts even though that place has not done anything outstanding. There are also cases in which articles are written just because it concerns ones friends or relatives. Such negative phenomena exist in the newspaper and magazine, radio, and television agencies.

A number of leading cadres in the localities or at units do things this way for improper reasons or because they want to gain fame for themselves or their unit. This is bad, and it affects the leadership and guidance of higher echelons. This must be stopped.

Along with the changes in the other sectors and echelons, I hope that the news sector makes positive changes in its work, purifies its ranks, and contributes to a successful party congress. Through this, the sector must mature and be worthy of the trust and confidence of the people. (Ha Van Bau, Precinct 11)

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

VIETNAM

RESOLUTION ON POPULATION RELOCATION IN ECONOMIC ZONES

Nam Dinh HA NAM NIMH in Vietnamese 11 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Editorial note: On 24 February 1986, the standing committee of the provincial party committee issued Resolution No 36-NQ/TU on labor and population distribution and the need to urge people to build the new economic zones. The following is an excerpt of the part dealing with the guidelines and objectives of this task in the forthcoming years (1986-90):

The guidelines to be followed by our province in the forthcoming years (1986-90) will be to concentrate the efforts of the entire party organization and people to exploit better the labor and land potential of the province; to step up intensive cultivation and multicropping; to coordinate this task with actively opening new lands, reclaiming fallow ones, expanding the arable area, and comprehensively developing agriculture, primarily the cultivation of grain and food crops; and simultaneously to provide more raw materials for industry and more products and goods for export. A large force composed of laborers and people will be assigned to build new economic zones inside and outside the province. It will be necessary to provide jobs for all laborers, to ensure that their work is beneficial to society, and to combine economic activity with national defense and security maintenance.

The struggle target in the next 5 years (1986-90) will be to send 600,000 people to build the new economic zones, of whom 450,000 will go to areas outside the province and 150,000 to areas within the province. These figures are the highest norms ever and constitute spearheads requiring the concentrated effort of all sectors at all echelons throughout the province.

The immediate task is to implement satisfactorily the 1986 plan assigned by the Central Committee and to prepare to relocate more people in the subsequent years.

The motto for task organization and implementation is a positive attitude, firmness, concentration, and uniformity. The state and people will work together but it is necessary to display a high spirit of self-help and self-strengthening instead of relying on and waiting for assistance. To achieve realistic effects rapidly, easy things must be done first, and difficult tasks carried out later on.

To achieve the above-mentioned targets, efforts must be concentrated to perform the following major tasks properly:

1. It is necessary to prepare locations adequately, including both departure and arrival areas, especially those outside the province.

- All districts and installations must draw up projects and plans to organize laborers for immediate and long-term production and business. Plans must be formulated to motivate and organize the surplus laborers and population for economic construction and development outside the province. The municipality, cities, and concentrated industrial and handicraft zones must reassess the labor and population situation each year before planning to motivate people--especially currently unemployed laborers--to go build the new economic zones.

- Based on the assigned locations, districts and installations must organize a body of technical and economic management cadres and entrust them with the special task of delineating these locations in cooperation with sister provinces and districts.

- Locations outside the province are mainly the Central Highland provinces of Lam Dong, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, and Dac Lac. In recent years, Lam Dong and Gia Lai-Kon Tum were two provinces which established close relationships with our province and cooperated with it in satisfactorily sending and welcoming people going to build the new economic zones. Because of their vast land potential, these two provinces have asked ours to supply each of them with 100,000 to 150,000 people including 50,000 to 100,000 laborers to build the new economic zones. We must closely coordinate activities; in particular, the recipient districts where people come for constructive purposes must join the friendly districts in consolidating the new production relationships and simultaneously delineating and expanding areas destined for agriculture, forestry, and handicrafts. All conditions must be well prepared to relocate people in the coming years.

Concerning locations in Dac Lac Province, in particular, after the two provinces [Dac Lac and Ha Nam Ninh] have come to an agreement and been assigned tasks by the central level, the province of Dac Lac will direct its districts to zone locations and prepare all necessary conditions for the transfer of laborers and people to the new economic zones in late 1986 and 1987.

- Hoang Lien Son and Minh Hai are two provinces which have pledged brotherhood with ours. Our province's people have been building and developing the economy, culture, and society in various areas of these friendly provinces. In the coming years, we will continue to tighten relationships with these provinces and to formulate a plan to send more laborers and people there to expand the areas destined for afforestation, sea fishing, handicrafts, and so on through supplemental forms--such as "intercalating" and merging production households and units and, where conditions are favorable, founding production collectives and agricultural and handicraft cooperatives.

The following tasks must be done in the new economic zones situated in our own province:

- In 1986, people will be moved to Giao Phong region to form new production units, to build new villages, and to concentrate on opening new lands and putting 360 hectares into production according to the set guidelines.
- The economic zones in eastern Nghia Dien (Nghia Hung District) and Con Thoi (Kim Son District) must complete the building of sea dikes, continue to send out laborers to open new lands and develop fields, and prepare to put 1,100 hectares into production in 1987, to establish two new population centers, and to found new cooperatives and villages.
- The Con Ngan and Con Lu economic zones (Xuan Thuy District) must continue to request the central level to examine and ratify their economic and technical theses. In 1986 and 1987, continuous efforts will be exerted to open new lands to obtain 1,500 hectares for reed plantation, to invest in the construction of the Cau Vop project and communication roads to enable the people to move about to perform production and transport reeds, and to prepare for dike construction in the coming years.
- Through decentralization, other economic subzones will be entrusted to district authorities which must plan to send laborers and people there to open new lands and step up production, to form new production units, and to continue completing the remaining project components according to the ratified economic and technical theses.
- According to the guidelines for investment in the new economic zones in our province in the coming years, apart from the capital granted by the central level to various localities, our province will draw from its own annual budget to invest in major zones to enable them to build large-scale key projects in a concentrated, uniform, and decisive manner so as to achieve in-depth effectiveness. Our province will entrust other new economic subzones to various districts which will have the duty to organize and guide them to implement the "joint action by the state and people" motto.

2. It is necessary to improve some specific policies and systems concerning people and cadres who are going to build the new economic zones.

- At present, certain subsidy policies and systems concerning such people and cadres have proven unsuitable. The provincial party committee standing committee intends to improve some of these policies concerning people and cadres going to build new economic zones within our province. The provincial party committee standing committee will direct the Agricultural Committee and Service, the Labor Service, and the Committee for New Economic Zones to prepare and submit specific policies to the standing committees of both the provincial party and the people's committees for ratification during the first quarter of 1986. These policies will deal with housing and arable land, purchase of agricultural products yielded by the new economic zones, allowances granted during the inception period of 1-3 years to core cadres

of cooperatives and production collectives and to cadres in charge of youths to participate in building the new economic zones, etc. These policies aim at urging and encouraging cadres and people to enthusiastically go and participate in economic construction and development.

- The provincial party committee standing committee intends to maintain the funds destined for the new economic zones but requests that all contributions be duly collected and expenses be made according to promulgated principles. This fund must be uniformly administered throughout the province. It will be regulated for the whole province by the provincial people's committee. According to regulations, between 5 and 10 percent of the total income will be reserved for the district and grassroots levels to defray the cost of the motivation campaign. The Committee for New Economic Zones and the Financial, Banking, and Food Services are organs responsible for drawing up an income and expenditure plan and settling accounts with the provincial people's committee standing committee (according to Regulation No 647 issued by the provincial people's committee).

3. It is necessary to intensify the organizational task of provincial sectors at all levels as well as their guidance for plan implementation.

To ensure success of this important and urgent strategic mission in the coming years, party committees at all echelons and all sectors in the province must make this policy and mission thoroughly understood by all people down to the grassroots and must solve the following principal problems:

- Propaganda and political ideological education must play a highly important role and be carried out regularly, continuously, intensively, and extensively within the party and among the masses to enable cadres, party members, and people to realize clearly the requirements, objectives, importance, and urgency of economic construction and to understand that all sectors at all levels and everyone have the duty to participate in it voluntarily. Authorities at all levels must set norms for motivating people to go build the new economic zones and must give these norms a legally compulsory character in order to enhance the sense of responsibility for their implementation. Both the people going to build the new economic zones and those staying behind for local economic construction have the honorable obligation to contribute their efforts to building and developing economy to enrich and strengthen their fatherland. Cadres and party members must clearly realize their duty to set a good example by taking the lead and fully playing their leading role.

Based on local requirements and tasks, district, municipal, and city party committees must decide on strengthening and improving the organization of leading apparatuses in accordance with a uniform system applicable to the whole province. In villages which motivate people to go build the new economic zones, this task must be assigned to a party committee member to be assisted by specialized cadres.

Party committees at various echelons must directly guide this task and coordinate it with party building and other important jobs. At the same

time, party committee secretaries must directly assume responsibility for motivating and educating cadres, party members, and the masses in order to ensure the success of both the movement to send people to build new economic zones and the family planning campaign, and strenuously bring down the annual population increase rate to under 1.5 percent.

The various boards subordinate to the party must intensify control and research, detect changes in the situation, and quickly propose additional policies so that the standing committee of the provincial party committee may realistically guide this movement. All sectors--cultural, information, radio broadcasting, and the press--must use all existing means and forms to carry out mass propaganda, education, and motivation intensively and extensively within the party circles and among the masses in order to urge all strata in the province to go voluntarily, conscientiously, and enthusiastically to build new economic zones and to liken this campaign to going to fight the aggressors to save the country.

All committees, sectors, and mass organizations from the provincial to the grassroots level must formulate specific plans and norms to mobilize all sectors to participate in the motivation campaign. The education and public health sectors must plan to send specialized cadres (teachers and physicians) to the new economic zones according to the assigned plan. At the same time, they must continue to train a new body of cadres to serve the movement, their own localities, and the new economic zones.

4. It is necessary to review our provincial people's movement to build the new economic zones in the past 10 years (1976-85) and to draw on experiences in order to guide this movement and advance it.

9332/12899
CSO: 4209/568

ELIMINATION OF GAMBLING URGED IN HAI PHONG

Hai Phong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Eliminate the Evil of Gambling"]

[Text] The struggle to eliminate social evils and create a new way of life in our city in recent months has reduced the evil of gambling. The broad popular masses strongly support that resolute act and express their desire of developing those initial results in order to advance to completely eliminating the evil of gambling in the municipality.

But at present there are still a considerable number of people who gamble surreptitiously: They gamble at home, in cafes, in boats and rafts on the river, etc. In addition to the old forms of gambling there are also such new forms tips, numbers, etc. Gambling has also sneaked into such wholesome activities as sports, which has muddied the thought and sentiment of a number of people who participate directly in or have always been infatuated with those competitive sports.

Our people long ago reached the reasonable conclusion that "Gambling results in poverty." Gambling usually brings along with it poverty. Gambling is accompanied by fighting and cheating. A high moral price must be paid for money won at gambling, and it easily results in calamities caused by extravagant spending and having a superior attitude. Thus losing at gambling is a calamity but winning at gambling does not bring about happiness. a number of recent gambling trials have shown that many groups of gamblers have fought one another to the extent that some have been wounded!

Taking advantage of activities to eliminate the evil of gambling, which is gaining momentum, we must eventually eliminate that evil at the roots. That task must be carried out strongly and carefully in each subprecinct, village, organ, and unit. In order to eliminate gambling effectively, that task must be combined with investigating households and people to determine whether they are living in the correct locations, and ideological education by the mass organizations must be combined with management measures by the government. Gambling easily spreads, so not only should attention be paid to professional gamblers but that evil should be prevented from infecting others. The localities must do a better job of investigating to discover the gambling dens and to casting a net and mopping up the owners of houses of prostitution and gambling.

On the path of building a courteous and civilized Hai Phong, it is certain that we will eliminate the evil of gambling and remove it from life.